

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1920

VOL. XII, NO. 203

## EASTERN RAILWAY IS A VITAL FACTOR IN NORTH OF CHINA

Success of Technical Board of Management Under an American Chairman Makes Further Control by Allies Advisable

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—Events on the northern frontiers of China are as absorbing in interest as the chronic unrest in the south, and the center of attention is the Chinese Eastern Railway. This railway is the sector of the Trans-Siberian line that passes through the two Chinese provinces of Heilungkiang and Kwantung. Its main offices are at Harbin, from which a branch line runs southward as far as Changchun, where it connects with the South Manchurian Railroad leading to Jai Han, or Korea.

This road was built by Russian and Chinese capital under a contract made in 1898. It had only been open for traffic a short time, when the Russo-Japanese war broke out. At its conclusion the Japanese were allotted by the Portsmouth conference the portion of the line from Changchun southward, leaving China with two foreign nations in control of railways scattered along the central portions of her three Manchurian provinces.

The Russian sector went on smoothly for many years, as the two nations seem to know perfectly how to get along with each other. For more than 200 years they have maintained a friendly borderland similar to that between the United States and Canada. The border populations have intervened and, except for customs barriers, a traveler would never have known when he crossed the line.

General Horvath's Aims

The fall of the Romanoff Empire in Russia disturbed the status of the Chinese Eastern Railway to a limited extent, but the later collapse of the Kerensky Government threw it into violent confusion. General Horvath had been general manager of the railway for several years and was said to have built up a loyal entourage by a generous use of the railway funds in patronage. He was easily the most outstanding figure among the Russians east of Lake Baikal. He had a large staff at his head office in Harbin and also controlled the position of some 22,000 Russian employees of the railway.

Nothing seemed at one time to stand in the way of General Horvath's realization of his hope of becoming the supreme ruler of Siberia, under which title he was known for a brief period. The workers had not then asserted themselves, but yielded their accustomed language to the stately, impassive figure, who remained in the seat of authority on the railway.

When the truce came for the workers to support Sovietism or Bolshevism, General Horvath found that, not only was his imperial aspirations at an end, but that what was of vastly greater concern to himself, his control of railway affairs was seriously impaired. Of the 22,000 Russian employees, more than 20,000 were in sympathy with the new regime at Moscow. General Horvath was at first pitted as a veteran incapable of change, then rebelled against as a reactionary and at last hated as a deadly enemy. He could no longer remain in Harbin and fled to this place, where he continues to live, though he has placed his family in Tientsin.

The New Regime

During the latter part of 1917, when the allied and associated powers decided to send troops into Eastern Siberia, it was for the declared purpose of keeping open the important line of communication formed by the Trans-Siberian Railway, so that the Czech-Slovak prisoners might be evacuated with safety, and supplies freely furnished to Admiral Kolchak. At that time, strange to say, there was still the faintest hope that Bolshevism and a Soviet Government were impossibilities. All that was needed was, it was thought, an Archangel demonstration. Admiral Kolchak's pressure through the Ural, General Denikin on the Black Sea, and, for a short time, the Soviet Government was discredited.

The world has been disillusioned. Sovietism has established itself in a way which gives every promise of permanency and the powers have been forced to negotiate with it, not only for trade reasons, but really because it is recognized as a permanency.

The interallied commission at Vladivostok provided for a technical board in 1917 to take over charge of all the railways of Siberia. The eminent American engineer John F. Stevens, who had volunteered for war service, was made president of this board, and with him were associated British, French, Japanese, Chinese and, for a time, Soviet members. This board, under the authority of the Allies, has had control of the Chinese Eastern Railroad in a more intimate manner than of any other branches of the Siberian railway system.

This has been due partly to the location of the board at the headquarters of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, but chiefly because the other lines have passed gradually into the hands of the Russian provisional governments, which have sprung up at Chita, Vladivostok, and in the Amur provinces. The efficient management of these Russian railways in the midst of unthinkable obstruction and difficulty reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Stevens.

## POLES DRIVEN BACK ON EXTENDED FRONT

High Military Authority Says Poles Are Overwhelmed by Superior Forces—Armenian Rejection of Soviet Proposals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a high authority, giving a résumé of the military operations in the Near East, that the Bolshevik advance still continues against the Poles along the entire front, while General Wrangel is withstanding all attempts to drive in his right center. The Bolshevik progress continues on the whole of the front between the Dvina and the Dniester. On a 200-mile front, between the Dvina and the Pripiet, the Reds assembled a force of 30 divisions, or over 100,000 combatants, against which the Poles could not muster anything like equivalent numbers. Consequently they retired on their left flank, but carried out a successful counter-offensive between the Beresina and Borissov.

By July 10 they had been forced to retire about 60 miles on their left flank, pivoting on Borissov. Latest Bolshevik wireless messages state that, south of the river Viliya, the Poles have been defeated along the entire front, and the advance still continues, the Bolsheviks being well to the westward of Molochno. Southwest of Minsk, Uda has been occupied, together with other villages. During the fighting along the railway between Borissov and Minsk, the Russians captured eight guns, many shells, six locomotives, and 142 wagons loaded with building materials and tools. Further south the advance continues in the direction of Slutsk and Luninets. In the Sarfay and Kovel direction the advance is developing successfully. In the north the advance has been at the rate of 85 miles in 10 days. A high military authority states that the Poles recaptured Sventsian in the north of the front. In the extreme south, the Reds are in Kamenz.

The Lettish right flank, which was uncovered by the Polish retirement, has been bent back to the north bank of the Dvina and Dvinsk. South of this town the Lithuanian Army is now in contact with the Bolsheviks, who show no disposition to attack either the Letts or the Lithuanians, with the latter of whom a treaty of peace was signed on July 12.

The morale of the Poles, which for a time was seriously affected, is now restored and General Haller has enrolled over 400,000 volunteers.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that, in the Caucasus, the British garrison of Batum sailed for Constantinople on July 9.

Armenians Reject Proposals

Mr. Kyrov's Bolshevik mission in Tiflis has asked the Georgians to hand over the arms taken from the volunteer army at the time of its internment, but the request has been refused. Forty-five members of this mission are said to be leaving Tiflis shortly. The Armenian delegation in Moscow has received the government proposal that the districts of Karabagh, Zangezur, Shusha and Nakhichevan, that is, all eastern Armenia up to a line within 60 miles of Erivan, should be occupied by Bolshevik troops until the Soviet Government has decided on the future boundaries between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

The Armenian Government has refused to accept this suggestion, which is possibly an excuse for effecting a junction with the Turks and invading Persian Azerbaijan, and the Armenians will resist the proposed occupation by force if necessary.

Armenian troops round Olti have had further successes.

Trouble has broken out southwest of Erivan, where raiding bands of some 5500 Turks and Tartars attacked the railway line. The raiders were driven off to the hills by a flying column of 5000 Armenian regulars.

## Fighting in Bolivia

Infantry Battalion Refuses to Join Revolt, Report Says

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The first casualties in connection with the overthrow of the Gutierrez-Guerra Government in Bolivia occurred at Sucre, ancient capital of that country, when an infantry battalion refused to join the revolutionary movement, according to dispatches here yesterday.

The regiment seized a government building, around which it erected barricades. Mobs attacked them and forced their adherence to the new government. Casualties included eight dead and 20 wounded.

Jose Maria Escalier, Republican leader, declared he would arrive at La Paz Sunday and would accept a ministerial portfolio in the new government of Bolivia under the provisional presidency of the revolutionary leader, Bautista Saavedra. Mr. Escalier vigorously denied reports that Peruvians had been connected with the revolution and stated it would be the purpose of the new government to maintain the peace of South America.

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## Situation in Persia

The situation in Persia, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor states, is not so serious as recent reports would indicate. On the northern frontier of Persian Azerbaijan, sporadic disturbances continue. A Tartar force from the Azerbaijan Republic recently arrived at Ahar, having been pursued by a Russian Bolshevik column as far as the Persian frontier. The Tartars desired to continue their march to Tabriz and there enroll themselves in the Persian Army. The Persian authorities refused to permit this and stated that they would oppose any such movement by force. No advance into Persia from the coast towns occupied by the Reds has been attempted, although Bolshevik propaganda agents, many of whom are Persian subjects, are carrying on a secret campaign in the towns in the interior.

Bolsheviks from Enzeli, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, are extending along the Caspian coast and have effected a fresh landing at Meshedjir, 200 miles east of Enzeli. The Persian Bolsheviks are also active in the hills between the Caspian Sea and Teheran, and some bands are stated to be only a two days' march from the capital. It does not appear, however, that

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## Governor Makes Promise

Democratic Nominee Says He Will Aid Suffrage in Tennessee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Pledging his whole-hearted support to the cause of suffrage, Gov. James M. Cox assured a delegation of the National Woman's Party, representing 12 states, that he would give his time, strength and influence to procure ratification of the suffrage amendment by the Legislature of Tennessee. He asked that a committee be appointed to confer with him on their plans for best directing his efforts in bringing ratification about, but urged once the object is attained they "turn their minds to more important things than the reward of one man for a service he may have rendered suffrage."

The Governor spoke extemporaneously after listening to a dozen spokesmen for the present women comprising the delegation. Miss Alice Paul, national chairman of the Woman's Party, headed the delegation. Ohio, Tennessee, Louisiana, Delaware, Washington, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Minnesota were among the states largely represented.

Commenting on the Governor's statement at its conclusion, Miss Paul said: "We are glad Governor Cox appreciates the responsibility of carrying out his party's platform. His statement indicates he realizes the opportunity offered the Democratic Party to enfranchise the 17,000,000 women of the nation. We shall look for immediate action."

Appointment of the committee and its forthcoming conference with the Governor it was indicated, will not take place until Gov. Cox's return Monday from a conference with President Wilson at the White House Sunday. Suffragists in the meantime are perfecting their plans for a pilgrimage to Marion, July 25, to present the suffrage situation to Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee, in connection with his formal nomination.

## CHANGES IN FRENCH DUTIES ON IMPORTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—Decreases issued in April prohibiting the importation of a large number of articles into France so as to prevent a further fall in the exchange will shortly be withdrawn. Only a few classes of luxury are still banned altogether, but import duties on the others will be considerably increased.

## NEW YORK HOST TO JAPANESE

NEW YORK, New York—Officers of the Japanese cruiser Kasuga and the Japanese Consul-General Kyo Kumasaki made formal calls yesterday at the City Hall and Brooklyn Navy Yard. Captain Helgo Teraoka, the commanding officer, assured Mayor John F. Hylan, that Japan is in every way friendly to the United States.

## PORCH CAMPAIGN AT WHITE HOUSE

President Wilson to Discuss Issues—Governor Cox Goes to Confer With Him—Mr. Roosevelt Reported Optimistic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Democratic leaders in Washington were making preparations yesterday to give a royal reception to Governor James M. Cox, the Democratic presidential nominee, who is due to arrive in Washington this afternoon for the conference with President Wilson tomorrow. Local Democrats, headed by John F. Costello, national committee man from the District of Columbia were in charge of the proceedings. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who is back at his desk in Washington, will be also on the scene to greet the head of the Democratic ticket.

The conference at the White House is looked forward to as the most important political event since the Democrats nominated Governor Cox. Democrats in touch with the Chief Executive have constantly downed reports and rumors of dangers of disagreement between the President and Governor Cox on vital issues and particularly the plan of campaign on the League of Nations. They confidently look to a harmony meeting and expect that it will see the formulation of a definite electioneering policy, which will enable the Administration forces to put up a united front to the enemy.

## President to Speak

In connection with the campaign, there was one important development yesterday. Announcement was made that President Wilson will play the role of front-porch campaigner. While Governor Cox and Secretary Roosevelt invade the field and carry the battle to the country, the President, from a position on the south portico of the White House, will, from time to time, issue pronouncements on the issues at stake. This announcement means that Mr. Wilson will, in all probability, do his utmost to keep the Democrats from weakening at any point on the League issue. The White House porch campaign was formulated apparently at the very moment that the Democrats were vowing that their frontal attacks would compel Senator Warren Harding to desert his front porch in Marion, Ohio.

The details of the plan will be discussed at the conference between the two Democratic leaders on Sunday. The dual leadership will be talked over and effort made to coordinate the two campaigns so as to provide effective teamwork. The Democrats, however, will be disappointed if Senator Harding does not leave Marion for a swing around the circle, and there are many Republicans who likewise believe that it will be necessary for the Republican candidate to get out and become acquainted with the people. They want Senator Harding to become better known on the Pacific coast and in the east.

## Mr. Roosevelt Optimistic

Governor Cox also plans to invade the west, which is admittedly his weakest territory. Nothing would please the Democrats better than to have an old-time fire-eating campaign with the candidates treading upon one another's heels and stirring up a real political interest among the rank and file of the voters. They harbor the belief that their candidate will make a better impression on the "average man and woman."

Back in Washington and at his desk for the first time since the transaction at San Francisco made him the running mate of the Democratic Party's standard bearer, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy,

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Revised Allied Terms Provide for Occupation of Ruhr if the Amount Is Not Maintained—Firm Attitude of France

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SPA, Belgium (Friday)—Never has any conference been so full of unexpected turns and changes of attitude on the part of the negotiators, both German and allied, but it seems safe to assume that Germany will now yield to the modified demands respecting coal and will sign the protocol. This protocol obliges Germany to furnish 2,000,000 tons per month, and in case of non-fulfillment of the conditions—this is really the crux of the whole situation—the Allies have the right, which Germany recognizes, to occupy fresh tracts of German territory, that is to say, the Ruhr Valley.

The Allies will occupy themselves with the amelioration of the lot of the miners, and Germany will be helped by means of a loan. The Commission of Control will sit at Berlin. Those are the broad lines proposed, which are still susceptible of minor alterations. One concession is to add six gold marks to the price per ton, the amount which is intended to pay for the sifting of the coal, since the Treaty did not specify the qualities but only the quantities, and the Allies are therefore obliged, even in reducing the original amount, to offer some kind of compensation. The difference which exists between the world price and the German price will be devoted to helping Germany.

## ELECTION OF DRY CONGRESS URGED

William Jennings Bryan Hints at His Possible Course in the Presidential Campaign—Declares for Primary Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The possible course of William Jennings Bryan in the presidential campaign is hinted at in the current issue of the Commoner in which he said that the thing for the dries to do is to elect a Congress that is dry. If the President doesn't enforce the law, then impeach him, he declared, that, to portray Mark Antony "his heart is in the grave with the dry plank" and he must pass till it comes back to him. He contents himself with merely mentioning who were nominated at Chicago and says he shall not now discuss them. In a series of short signed editorials he takes issue with McAdoo's proposal to abolish presidential primaries and declares for nationwide primary for president. He also opposes Mr. Cox's suggestion to repeal the excess profit taxes and ask why remove the tax before we remove the profiteering under the heading to "put all the dries on guard."

He says remember that no president, however wet, can weaken the Volstead Enforcement Act without the aid of a wet Congress. Remember also that a dry Congress can by a two-thirds vote impeach any wet president who by failure to enforce the Volstead Law is violating his oath of office. It is therefore vitally important to elect a dry Senate, a dry House and vote only for dry candidates. If in any state or district both candidates are wet, dry candidates should be nominated by petition.

Cox's position has been that Congress can permit an increase in the alcoholic contents of beverage liquors and weaken the enforcement provision and his supporters say the thing to do is to elect a Congress that will not pass such a bill. There is very little that a President can do if Congress does its duty.

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Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 167 Plymouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; three months, \$0.50; one month, \$0.25. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## INDEX FOR JULY 17, 1920

Business and Finance.....	Page 9
Stock Market Quotations.....	1
Financial World Affairs Reviewed.....	1
Unlisted Securities.....	1
Shoe Buyers.....	1
Australian Plan for Wool Control.....	1
Dividends.....	1
Editorials.....	Page 14
"A National Home for the Jewish People".....	1
An Example in Citizenship.....	1
Biographical Plays.....	1
Gilbert White.....	1
Editorial Notes.....	1
General News.....	1
Germans to Give Ample Guarantee of Coal Delivery.....	1
Eastern Railway Is a Vital Factor in North of China.....	1
Poles Driven Back on Extended Front.....	1
Election of Dry Congress Urged.....	1
Porch Campaign at White House.....	1
Bolivian Envoy to America Resigns.....	1
Suffragists in Tennessee Active.....	1
Troops Replaced by Yaqui Indians.....	2
Strong School System Is Planned.....	2
Critical Situation on the Euphrates.....	2
Cheaper Sugar in Plenty Indicated.....	2
Needs of Nation's Highway System.....	2
Drastic Measure May Be Avoided.....	2
Farm Bodies in Politics Opposed.....	2
Allied Countries Confer on Housing.....	2
Installing New Welsh Prostate.....	2
Zionist Aim Now Is Reconstruction.....	2
Cotton Growing Scheme in Britain.....	2
Putting the Teach Republic in Order.....	2
Women's Work at Geneva Is Unique.....	2
Politics Likely to Be Brisk in Canada.....	2
Sage Foundation Data Challenge.....	11
Illustrations.....	3
A Roman Book Shop.....	3
Gilbert White.....	5
Mary White.....	5
A Seaborn View.....	5
"Arab Horses," by Promentin.....	13
Labor.....	8
Responsibility of Trade Union Voted.....	8
Tolerance Seen in Labor's Attitude.....	8
Music.....	Page 12
Francis Macmillan Interviewed.....	1
New Suite for Strings by Parry.....	1
Chicago Singers in Sweden.....	1
Damrosch Orchestra in London.....	1
Popular Opera in London.....	1
"The Beggar's Opera" Revived.....	1
Sue Harvard Sings in New York.....	1
Special Articles.....	1
At Random.....	3
In Austria.....	3
The Roman Book Shop.....	3
Sea Music.....	3
Hertfordshire.....	3
The Extra Sun: A Complication.....	3
Baby's Breath.....	3
Gilbert White.....	3
Economic Effects of Prohibition.....	8
Sporting.....	Page 10
Defender Ready for Second Race.....	1
United States Tennis Men Win.....	1
Records Broken in Track Meet.....	1
Gentlemen Lose to Players at Cricket.....	1
Roberts Enters the Semi-Finals.....	1
The Home Forum.....	Page 13
Right Decision.....	1
An Old English "Maying".....	1

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In the Ruhr itself there will be allied control of the relief given to the miners. On the whole, it would seem that Germany has little cause of complaint, except of course that the threat of occupation hangs over her. It is understood that, in the allied conversations, Mr. Lloyd George once more changed his attitude and expressed his opposition to the idea of occupation.

## Effect of Cheap Coal

Surprise is expressed that on succeeding days the policy can change so considerably. However, Mr. Miller and vigorously sustained his contention about the price, which seemed to be the principal British objection. Obviously, cheap coal from Germany will have economic effects for England, who now sells at 160s per ton. The Italian representative, Count Sforza, while supporting Mr. Miller and, proposed that a slightly higher price should be paid. It was inevitable that there should, even at this critical moment, and indeed because of the gravity of the crisis, be some difference of opinion between the Allies, but, with the aid of experts, accord was reached.

It is believed that, with regard to Upper Silesia, a commission may be appointed to determine the reparation of coal in case of the districts going to Poland after the plebiscite. Secrecy exists regarding the final discussions of the Allies between themselves, but news has leaked out that Mr. Miller and took the decisive step of announcing that France would be prepared, if necessary, to act alone and to occupy the Ruhr.

## France's Urgent Need of Coal

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance which is attached in France, and by the French delegation, to this question of coal. It is a vital point of the negotiations. Without assured supplies of coal, France feels herself industrially and commercially helpless. With coal, France may attain the foremost position in the industrial life of Europe. That is why, even at the risk of complete failure of the Spa Conference, so much stress has been laid upon this problem, and also, at one moment there was a prospect of peaceful and friendly accord. But France and Germany had too much to stake for the matter to be settled without unpleasant differences and threats.

The distribution of coal among the Allies, so far as it can be stated, is thus envisaged:

France will receive 1,600,000 tons, Belgium 240,000, of which a small part will go to Luxembourg, and Italy 200,000. According to the calculations, France should then have coal equivalent to 72 per cent of her needs, and Germany practically the same percentage. Belgium should have 80 per cent and Italy 66 per cent.

One matter which seems to have been largely overlooked is how these increased deliveries are to be transported. There have been already difficulties in this direction, but if the quantities are thus considerably increased, great efforts will have to be made. Yves Le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, however, expressed himself as quite confident. It may be doubted whether much headway will now be made on the general question of reparations.

## Reparation Decision

Allies Decide Division of German, Austrian and Hungarian Reparations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SPA, Belgium (Friday)—Following the successful outcome of the coal dispute, the Allies took up the ques-



tion of reparations and the percentage of Germany's payments which should go to each of the members of the allied and associated countries. The official decision on the division was as follows:

France will get 52 per cent.  
Great Britain will get 22 per cent.  
Italy will get 10 per cent.  
Belgium is to have 8 per cent.  
Portugal will receive three-fourths of 1 per cent.  
Japan will receive three-fourths of 1 per cent.

This makes a total of .935 the remainder to be divided among the smaller nations and America.

The Austrian, Hungarian and Bulgarian reparations were then added, and divided in two equal parts. The first part is to be proportioned exactly as the German indemnity, and the second will be split between Italy, who gets 40 per cent and Greece, Rumania and Jugoslavia, which get the remaining 60 per cent.

Belgium gets a priority, through this afternoon's decision, of 2,500,000,000 gold francs, and the nations who have lent Belgium money before November 11, 1918, are granted a priority in their calls upon Belgium.

The agreement does not apply to Poland, nor does it make any provision for an international loan to Germany.

Enemy countries are made liable for payment for relief work accomplished by the Allies and America. The cost of the armies of occupation in Germany will not be decided until America is consulted.

#### German Expected to Sign

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—This evening the Germans will, it is expected, sign a document pledging themselves to supply 2,000,000 tons of coal monthly during the six months beginning August 1. If the quantity delivered by November 15 is less than 6,000,000 tons, Germany admits that the Allies have the right to occupy a further portion of German territory. During this period of six months, the Allies themselves will see the German miners supplied with provisions. They also agree to guarantee a loan to relieve Germany's financial difficulties.

Part of the Reparations Commission will control the German coal output. The commission will superintend the distribution of coal. France will get 1,600,000 tons out of the 2,000,000.

The conference has thus settled the two main points, disarmament and coal, but it is unlikely to deal with the question of reparations, which will probably be left to the Reparations Commission. The coal settlement satisfies France, but it still remains to be seen whether the amount promised can be actually delivered, also whether the French transport system is able to handle such large quantities.

The whole course of the conference confirms the French view that no satisfaction is obtainable from the Germans without a display of force.

#### German Note on Coal

SPA, Belgium (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—The following is the text of the German note to the Allies:

"(1) The German Government engages itself to place at the disposal of the allied governments, beginning August 1, 1920, according to present arrangements for the duration of six months, 2,000,000 tons of coal monthly.

"(2) The allied governments will pay for this coal up to the German market price by placing the respective sums to Germany's credit on her reparations account, and the difference between the German market price in cash unless the manner of payment shall be determined in a different way in a general agreement on financial questions.

"(3) For the duration of the aforesaid coal deliveries the clauses of the 'decision' on the coal question communicated to the German delegation on July 9, and amended on July 11, will not be applied; neither shall the amounts of coal to be delivered monthly be increased by the Reparations Commission during this period.

"(4) There shall be made as soon as possible an arrangement concerning the situation in Upper Silesia, by which either the German Government will recover control over Silesian coal, or by which her monthly share of Silesian coal is fixed at not less than 1,500,000 tons monthly.

"(5) There shall be instituted as soon as possible a mixed commission at Essen for the purpose of investigating means for improving the condition of the miners with regard to food, clothing and housing and improving thereby the coal output in the Ruhr district.

"The Allies shall declare themselves ready to grant to Germany necessary credits for the importation of foodstuffs for her population, as well as for the importation of raw materials for German industry and agriculture. The deliberations in this regard will take place in connection with the general deliberations concerning the financial question, with the cooperation of the experts of both sides."

#### PRINCE GOES TO TASMANIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ADELAIDE, South Australia (Friday)—Final scenes before the Prince of Wales' departure for Tasmania were of an enthusiastic character. The Prince attended a display by children and received another honorary degree of laws at Adelaide University. The Latin address welcoming him to the Senate stated: "Your conscientious performance of your public duties has won esteem; your gracious personality has endeared you to us; your energy in peace and your courage in war have earned our admiration." The Prince afterwards boarded the H. M. S. Renown and left for Tasmania.

## CRITICAL SITUATION ON THE EUPHRATES

British Parliament Told Insufficient Troops Are Present to Cope With the Revolt—Progress of Housing Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Members of the House of Commons on Thursday heard statements regarding the serious situations in Mesopotamia, Ireland and China, respectively.

The Arab rising in Mesopotamia seems to be more serious than dispatches indicate. Winston S. Churchill, the War Minister, explained that there was no British garrison at Rumahie before the outbreak, but a company of Indian infantry proceeded there on receiving news of the attack, before the railway line was cut. The latest information, he stated, shows that military operations are in progress, but are hampered by shortage of rolling stock, six trains in all having been captured or derailed between Samawa and Diwaniyah. The detachments at both Samawa and Rumahie are isolated. Troops at Rumahie have suffered heavy casualties, and a detachment sent in relief has also suffered heavily and is still 15 miles from Rumahie.

The situation in the Shamiyah and Nasiriyah districts is reported to be delicate. Neither force has been mentioned. Railway communication is interrupted at many places along the line from Basra to Baghdad, and the large district is in a state of great disorder, small relief parties being unable to cope with it, but a considerable force is now moving downward from Baghdad, and the Indian Government has been asked, in case of emergency, to have a further force ready to dispatch to the scene.

Communications are not dependent on the actual moving of trains along the railway, as, to a very large extent, they could be maintained by the River Euphrates. There is therefore no reason to suppose that, if sufficient action is made, order cannot be thoroughly reestablished.

#### The Post Office Raid

Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, gave an account of the daring coup by Sinn Feiners in raiding the Dublin post office. About 22 armed men entered the sorting and mails department at Rotunda Rink, Dublin, on Thursday morning. Immediately on entering the building the raiders took possession of the telephones and emergency switches and so prevented the alarm being raised.

They held up all the officials and went to the State Department section in the center of the building. On a signal being given by the leader, who blew a whistle, the men left the building after 12 minutes' rapid work, the leader ticking them off as they left. They took away several mail bags for government officials, but a large bag containing Royal Irish Constabulary correspondence was evidently overlooked and left behind.

The situation in China was dealt with by Cecil Harmsworth, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, who stated that the British representative was in communication with the admiral in command of the China station and that the British troops, at his request, were returning from the summer station to Tien-Tsin as a precautionary measure. The diplomatic body, he said, had addressed a note to the Chinese Government expressing the hope that fighting itself would be avoided.

#### Work on Housing Plans

During the debate on the vote of £17,572,000 for the Ministry of Health, Dr. Christopher Addison, the Health Minister, made statements of the activities of the ministry and gave interesting statistics regarding the housing progress. Plans have been undertaken for over 200,000 houses. Tenders had been approved, and finally settled with regard to 126,000 houses, the only obstacles being finance and labor. Work has commenced on about 70,000 of these. The finances were now in better condition, as the bond campaign was successful, money now being raised at the rate of £10,000,000 per month, and £30,000,000 have been raised since April 1.

The main cause of the delays in building has been, he said, insufficient workmen. The output is now improving, but there must be an agreement with the unions to obtain additional labor and to secure a proper output.

Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the House, stated that the arrangements which are being made by the League of Nations for repatriation of prisoners of war have not yet been completed. No prisoners have yet been transported under the supervision of the League, but it is hoped that 10,000 Bulgarians will shortly be sent back to Bulgaria from Greece, and many thousands of prisoners of all former enemy nationalities, as well as Russians, will be repatriated before winter.

#### HIGHER RANKS GIVEN TO ARMY OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—War Department promotions announced yesterday show the following brigadier-generals promoted to the rank of major-general: Adelbert Cronkhite, William G. Haan, Charles T. Menoher, Charles H. Muir, William H. Wright, Omar Bundy and George W. Reed.

Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Drum and Lieut.-Col. George Van Horn Moseley are promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, following the promotions of these colonels: George B. Cundand, Jesse McI.

Carter, William Lassiter, William R. Smith, Robert L. Howze, Groat Hutchinson, Ernest Hinds, Dwight E. Aultman, Fox Conner, Johnson Hagood, Hanson Ely, Walter H. Gordon, Mark L. Hersey, Ulysses G. McAlester, Fred W. Sladen, Harry H. Bandholz, Dennis E. Nolan, W. D. Connor, Robert C. Davis and Mallin Craig.

Col. Willard A. Holbrook is appointed chief of cavalry, with the rank of major-general; Col. William A. Snow, chief of field artillery, and Col. Charles S. Farnsworth, chief of infantry, with the same rank.

Maj. Frank W. Coe continues as chief of coast artillery and Major General Menoher as chief of air service.

Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord will be chief of finance, and Col. Ames A. Fries, chief of chemical warfare service.

#### CRITICAL STATE OF ARMENIAN TOWNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Armenian bureau here informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a telegram from Cairo, dated July 12, describes the situation in Cilicia as most serious. Adana is completely surrounded, and railway communication between Tarsus and Mersina has been broken in various places. There is only a 30 days' food supply in the town of Adana.

On June 29, a Turkish mounted band, 1000 strong, attacked the town of Yenidje, the railway junction where the lines Adana-Mersina and Adana-Bu-santi branch off. This junction was defended by French troops, who were massacred, and the station master and his family murdered. Hadjin still holds out heroically, but no assistance of any sort has reached it for the last six weeks. The town of Sis has been completely evacuated. Antinab in the hands of the Turks.

The telegram further suggests that cooperation of the French troops with the local Armenian forces would enable both parties to hold securely the whole plain of Cilicia.

#### EARLY SETTLEMENT IN CHINA EXPECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The situation in China is easier, and no fighting in the neighborhood of Peking is now expected. The government, however, has taken measures to protect the foreign population in the event of trouble. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative Chinese quarters, that, providing Japan does not supply financial aid to the pro-Japanese party, the present internal troubles will soon be settled.

Neither of the opposing Chinese forces desire to open hostilities, and both forces have withdrawn from the Hankow-Peking railway line, which is again operating. In the north, the situation is still serious, but not dangerous, and open hostilities are not expected. The Chinese troops have no enthusiasm for civil war, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, and are extremely anxious to avoid foreign intervention, which would undoubtedly take place should the nationals of other countries be endangered.

#### CAPTURE OF GANG OF ASSASSINS IN CAIRO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CAIRO, England (Friday)—A "vengeance gang" has been rounded up by the secret police. A clue was obtained through documents discovered when a student was arrested eight weeks ago, and subsequent investigations are said to have implicated Abdul Rahman Bey, secretary of Nationalists in Cairo, who was arrested. Several other arrests followed, including the detention on Tuesday evening of Kyriakos Mikhail.

The police are stated to have evidence that the gang decided upon their victim and drew lots for the perpetrator. When checked, they were planning a sensational coup and important revelations seem likely to be made at the trial of the gang on Tuesday next.

#### OPERATORS CROSS-EXAMINED

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania—Cross-examination of the mine operators was begun at yesterday's session of the Anthracite Coal Commission. It is expected the public hearings here will conclude next week, and that the commission will then adjourn to Washington, where executive sessions will be held and an award framed.

W. O. Thompson, chairman of the commission, yesterday expressed hopes that the award would be handed down within the 60-day limit requested by President Wilson.

#### TAX INCREASE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

ATLANTA, Georgia—The ordinance recommended by the tax committee, which would levy a uniform increase of 20 per cent on all classes of businesses in this city except a special list, has been adopted by the city council by a vote of 15 to 8. The measure will now go before James L. Key, Mayor of Atlanta, who, it is expected, will sign it.

#### ALUMNI PLANS TO GIVE \$100,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

ATLANTA, Georgia—At its first annual reunion, held in this city recently, the National Alumni Association of the Georgia School of Technology pledged itself to raise among its own members \$100,000 toward the endowment fund of the college of \$1,000,000.

## TROOPS REPLACED BY YAQUI INDIANS

Move of De Facto Government in Mexico as Reported by United States Consul—Arrest of Revolutionary Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Federal soldiers in Mexico who were in arms during the Carranza régime are being replaced by Yaqui Indians, according to information received yesterday by the State Department. This bears out statements by exiled Carranzistas that the de facto government has made large use of Indians in maintaining its rule. Gen. Candido Aguilar, son-in-law of Venustiano Carranza, former President, asserted some time ago that the garrison of Mexico City was then mainly composed of Yaquis. The State Department's information came from the United States Consul at Piedras Negras, who said that troops along the border were being replaced by Indians, 200 Indians having replaced General Morales at that point. General Morales and his men went to Saltillo. Monclova and the coalfields near there have been occupied by 1200 Yaqui Indian troops under General Martinez with headquarters at Monterrey.

Fighting at Nuevo Laredo has been temporarily suspended by the withdrawal of the attacking force, and the garrison has been reinforced by the arrival of 150 men under Colonel Benavides. A number of Carranzistas, all army officers, are said to have been arrested near Eagle Pass, Texas, on the Mexican side of the border.

#### Revolutionary Leaders Arrested

The Mexican Embassy yesterday announced that the reported arrest of Gen. Pablo Gonzales had been confirmed and that Gen. Carlos Garcia, his chief of staff, has also been detained. The arrests were made on Thursday at Monterrey. "Other revolutionary leaders will shortly be captured," the embassy statement said.

The Mexico City press also publishes accounts to the effect that these arrests were directed by Gen. P. Elias Calles, Minister of War, and charges that General Gonzales was responsible for recent revolts against the de facto government in the north-eastern states of Mexico, particularly in Nuevo Leon, where Monterrey is located. The departure of General Gonzales from Mexico City and his arrival in Monterrey coincided with the outbreak of revolts led by Gen. Carlos Osuna, Gen. Jesus Guajardo, Gen. Ricardo Gonzales and Gen. Pablo Gonzales Jr., as well as other leaders of less importance.

#### Railroad Traffic Resumed

Representatives of the de facto government in Washington did not expect any punishment for General Gonzales other than that he would probably be required to leave the country. Doubt as to General Gonzales' intentions has been more or less evident in the attitude of the de facto government since its accession to power, and it was said at that time that he would probably be offered some honorary position abroad. This, it later developed, was the ambassadorship to France, but the post was not accepted. Instead, General Gonzales went to Monterrey, ostensibly on business. The revolts and his arrest followed.

The Mexican Embassy announces that railroad traffic between Laredo and Mexico City has been resumed and that strikes in Mexico, "with the exception of two of them, have been amicably and favorably settled."

#### Plan of Revolution

Draft Said to Have Been Found Upon General Garcia

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico—A draft of a plan of revolution providing for the ousting of all governmental departments functioning at present, was found in the pocket of Gen. Carlos Garcia, chief of staff to General Gonzales, according to a message from Gen. M. Perez Trevino, chief of operations in Nuevo Leon, to Gen. P. Elias Calles, Secretary of War, says the "Herald." The project calls for the appointment of a new provisional president by Congress. Frequent reference is made to the "supreme chief of the

revolution," but no name was mentioned in the draft, it is said.

After declaring there can be no recognition of the present federal, state and municipal governments, the alleged plan says the supreme chief will provisionally name governors of the various states occupied by "the liberal revolutionary army," and that these governors will name judicial officers and city councils, pending legal elections. The text, as quoted by the newspaper, continues:

"When the capital is occupied and at least three-fourths of the states have been taken over, the supreme chief will convene the Mexican people in elections for the purpose of choosing senators and deputies in a general congress, which will appoint a provisional president. To him the supreme chief will render a detailed account of his administration.

"All appointments are to be made on the basis of merit, but, other things being equal, preference will be given adherents of the present plan. Lives and property will be respected and all seizures and searches will be prohibited without judicial or administrative orders. Constitutional guarantees will be observed.

"The provisional president will call elections for the purpose of choosing a permanent president and justices of the supreme court according to law within three months of his appointment. Provisional governors will also call elections, so that permanent governors and members of legislatures may be placed in office. Municipal laws are to be revised and city elections are to be called all over the country."

#### ACTION PROPOSED IN TRAFFIC SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—"We recommend prompt and effective action by the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend reconsignment privileges and blind billing as a means of relieving the present emergency," declared the Public Utilities Commission of Illinois, in a statement on the Chicago coal situation to the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, District of Columbia, following an executive session at which was considered several days' testimony of coal retailers, wholesalers, railroad representatives and members of the Chicago Real Estate Board.

The commission's telegram was, in part, as follows:

"This commission is holding a hearing concerning the emergency arising from inability of Chicago to obtain coal necessary for domestic consumption. The situation is extremely serious and unless prompt relief can be provided Chicago will be without coal necessary during the coming winter.

"It appears to us that formal action should be taken by both the interstate and state commissions to give legal effect to embargoes against reconsignment and blind billing of coal established and contemplated by railroads acting under your service order Number 1.

"We respectfully suggested that your commission should enforce the present embargo against reconsignment by formal order, and extend same to other points either by emergency embargo under Section 402, Transportation Act of 1920, or requirements for immediate change of tariff provisions to accomplish same result."

#### CHICAGO STRIKERS BEING REPLACED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Hope for the restoration of street-car service, practically suspended by the strike of electrical workers in the company's power houses, is offered by officials of the traction lines, who state that they are putting in new men to replace the strikers. Track workers have gone out on strike at the order of the labor leader who called the first walkout, but it is not expected that their leaving work will interfere materially with the transportation service. Investigation by the State Public Utilities Commission may be the result of the tie-up of surface car traffic said to be caused by the influence of one man, Michael Boyle, business agent of Electrical Workers Union No. 134, called the strike of power house employees which tied up the surface lines without warning.

## STRONGER SCHOOL SYSTEM IS PLANNED

Constitutional Amendment and Legislative Acts Proposed in Louisiana for Raising of Educational Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—To put the state public school system in a position to meet the educational needs of the 600,000 boys and girls of school age in Louisiana, the State Board of Education, with the advice, consent and support of Gov. John M. Parker, has presented to the State Legislature the following program, the first two sections of which will, of course, go over to the constitutional convention, in February, 1921, and the others of which have the backing of the administration forces in both houses of the Legislature. Bills have been drawn for virtually all of them, and they will be presented by various administration spokesmen in the Legislature this week and next.

Urgent needs of the public school system, according to the board, are summarized as follows:

A constitutional amendment providing for a state school tax of 3 mills in place of the present 1½ mill tax. This would increase public school revenues about \$2,500,000 a year. The plan will go before the constitutional convention.

#### Increase of School Tax

A constitutional amendment increasing the parish school tax by 1½ mills. This, likewise, will go before the constitutional convention.

An act providing for a State loan fund to encourage attendance in normal schools and colleges, and requesting the beneficiaries to obligate themselves to teach in the public schools of Louisiana until they have repaid the loans incurred in obtaining their training.

An act requiring assessors to take the school census and permitting compensation to be agreed upon by the assessor and the school board.

An act providing that the fees paid by applicants for teachers' certificates be credited to the current school fund in the parish in which the examination is conducted.

An act giving the State Board of Education authority to approve first-grade and life certificates issued by state departments of education in states other than Louisiana; to issue life certificates to Louisiana teachers who have taught successfully for a minimum of 20 years, and to issue emergency certificates when necessity arises.

An act authorizing the State Board

of Education to provide a circulating library for the public schools.

An act amending the compulsory attendance law, making the period of attendance to correspond with the length of the school session, and requesting the attendance of children beyond the age of 14, who are not engaged in useful occupations.

An act allowing school board members \$5 a day, instead of \$3, as at present, and expenses, for attending sessions of school boards.

An act providing a normal school for Negro teachers.

#### Schools Are Handicapped

T. H. Harris, State Superintendent of Education, in pressing the need of these laws before the Legislature, said in part:

"The public school system of Louisiana is so handicapped by lack of funds that the outlook is dark for the youth of this State. There are between 800 and 1000 men and women teachers in the public schools of Louisiana today who are not competent to teach. They are those who, unable to hold any other position, drift into the schools, where the need for instructors is so great that their shortcomings are overlooked.

"The normal schools are being depopulated. Students are leaving them to prepare for other professions, or even to work as laborers, because, thereby, they can obtain for themselves greater comforts of life—to which they are entitled—with shorter courses of preparation, and by less arduous work.

"A year ago, white male teachers in Louisiana were receiving on the average \$1000 a year; today they are getting \$1250, an increase of 25 per cent, but still not enough for men with families to live decently upon it. A year ago, white women teachers were receiving \$600 a year, on the average; today, they are paid an average of \$720, an increase of 20 per cent, yet this is not enough for them to live comfortably. I do not contend that teachers' salaries should be as high as those paid in some other professions. There is something higher than salary, and that is service to the people, and that is what holds most of the teachers of Louisiana in their positions. But we must at least provide salaries that will enable teachers to live comfortably, salaries that will not drive them out of the schools."

#### FUEL OIL BIDS TOO HIGH

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Shipping Board officials yesterday indicated that the board would not accept any of the bids received for 122,553,000 barrels of oil for fuel for the American merchant marine during the next five years. Prices on fuel oil were very high and crude oil which was offered at a nominal sum would be expensive by the time it was refined, it was stated.

*Wanamaker's*



## YOUTH

Stores, like men, are happiest when they are improving all opportunities to do good.

There is always the danger of too much self-satisfaction. . . . Of believing too strongly in infallibility. . . . Of living too closely within the four walls of one's own building.

## That is Why

—so many representatives of this store are in Europe. . . . We want new ideas; new viewpoints; and, above all, optimism.

"Why," exclaimed a friend not long ago, "every time I come to Wanamaker's the store seems changed." . . . True. . . . We change decorations, and stocks, and appearances often. It is good for us—and good for you. Because—

It helps to keep us busy; and it stimulates a desire for better things. . . . A young store is a happy store; and a happy store is a good store, because stores (like men) can be truly happy only when they are doing good.

## Reserved for Men

Beginning July 19

—our Luncheon Room on the first floor at 33 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass., will be reserved for men.

During Noon Hours

Upstairs Room for Women

R. MARSTON COMPANY

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York



## At Random



"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random."

### A Disturbance in Birdland

It was an English sparrow who first told me how the life of a bird today has been beset about by almost as many complications as crowd around the lives of ordinary mortals. I found him a chatty little fellow, with none of the reticence that is popularly supposed to be an attribute to the English.

He talked to me freely while he rested from his labors of providing worms for the continuous meal his fat little wife demanded for a nestful of fledglings in a home built, with a beautiful disregard of prior rights, under my eaves. Safely around the corner from where his wife—a determined little piece with a mind and voice of her own, alternately scolded and called him and then, in exasperation, herself dug up the family meal from my lawn—I found him putting the finishing touches to an already natty and effective costume. He apologized to me at first for the conduct of his wife with a we-husbands-must-stick-together air and then frankly criticized the manners of some pigeons who were greedily eating scraps of bread and crackers thrown by the cook.

Fat, vulgar things, I remember he called them, flitting his tail daintily, while with head on one side he contemplated the spectacle. It was then I found that he considered himself socially above them and the birds who intruded in their feast not in his class.

### The City Pigeons

"Tell me," he said, at last as our intimacy increased in the lazy summer sunshine, "you have lived in cities—is it true that in city parks the sparrows so far forget themselves as to squabble—actually quarrel—with the pigeons for food? Yes? Ah, things are not what they used to be. When we first came across, we considered American birds more or less vulgar, but there are no class distinctions any more."

I ventured to question as to why this should be so.

"I think," he said with a seriousness I hadn't expected in him, bright, chatty little fellow that he was, "that our world really became topsy-turvy when you men began to fly. We had always been so sure of our supremacy over you, but when you learned to be like us, we really lost a great deal. Take the eagle for instance. He belonged to our aristocracy and we, naturally, looked to him to take the lead and put you humans in your place. But although he, of all the birds, is the only one who will fight an airplane, we understand that he has always been unsuccessful. That fact naturally upset us, but when you men began bothering about our family affairs by taking a birds' census, our social system tottered. We have no privacy any more. Our home life and all our most intimate secrets are now in the possession of the Department of Agriculture."

Here he stopped to hop as far as the corner to see if his wife was showing signs of coming after him. After a wary glance up at the nest, he evidently decided that safety was his for a time at least and returned to the subject and me.

"When we learned what they were planning to do, we called an indignation meeting. Mr. Crow called the meeting to order and I made a speech. I reminded them every English sparrow's nest was his castle and that I for one, did not propose to be questioned as to how many children I had nor how many homes I had set up since last year. Some American birds disagreed with me and thought that the census man should be given every assistance. A good many birds, the robins for instance, took the whole matter as a joke and giggled until called to order by Chairman Crow."

### A Long Meeting

"But although the meeting lasted a long time and we passed many resolutions, the census has been taken. You can get the results, I am told, by writing to the Department of Agriculture."

"A great many of the birds took it seriously but others with a sense of humor persisted in making fun of the census takers who, I am told, were most earnest men. Lots of the more conservative birds hid in the thickest parts of the trees and refused to come out while the census man was about. Others thought it the height of fun to be counted twice and I am told that some of my relatives gave the most exaggerated accounts of their families and homes. The woodpeckers went into their homes and refused to come out, making the wrens bring them in their food. They simply refused to have anything to do with the new order of things."

"The blue jays caused a great deal of trouble. They formed an anti-census society and heckled the meetings called by the more conservative birds."

They completely ostracized any bird found giving information.

"Of course, there were large numbers of house wrens who are lazy, selfish birds and who often prefer to live in the houses you men and women put up for us rather than to build nests for themselves. They did all in their power to give information to the census takers receiving—although I wouldn't like this to go any further—bribes in the way of food for their families. Encouraging pauperism, I call it."

He paused to contemplate in deep melancholy this lamentable story.

### His Own Family

"Might I ask," I took advantage of the pause, "how your family conducted themselves?"

"Well," he said grudgingly, "you know what women are. When one of my cousins flew over and told us the census man was coming, my wife refused to see him and acted as though I were to blame for the United States Government. But when he finally did come, she had the house thoroughly cleaned and decorated with a bit of colored ribbon that she found on your lawn. Oh, by the way, she wouldn't like me to have told you that, I suppose!" And he looked at me shrewdly, trying to guess at my attitude toward this petty larceny.

I indicated that the ribbon was of no consequence and that I was honored to have it so used.

"She wanted him all the particulars he gave. I understand, and had the children's feathers all preened for the call. You know what women are."

Again, I indicated that I did.

And just at that moment a fat, determined-looking female sparrow with fire in her eye flew around the corner.

"There you are," she cried to my companion, "wasting all morning while the children are crying for worms. Gossiping, as usual, I suppose."

Her husband threw me a humorous glance as he, perforce, accompanied her home to the family nest.

Some days afterwards I came across a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, called "Second Annual Report of Bird Counts in the United States with Discussions and Results." In the light of what Mr. Sparrow had told me, I was interested. I found these extracts testifying to the truths of at least some of his statements.

"The English sparrow is especially partial to human society."

"The red-headed woodpecker, although one of our most strikingly handsome birds and in many ways a most interesting one, is, unfortunately, extremely selfish and aggressive. One single pair prevented any other woodpeckers . . . from nesting in any of the boxes, drove two pairs of flickers and one pair of crested flycatchers from boxes which they had chosen and even attacked the purple martins. . . . The house wren is equally tyrannical in no other small bird can nest in its vicinity." And last—

"The blue jays were very troublesome."

## IN AUSTRIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Women have the suffrage in Republican Austria for good according to Frau Palitschek, the Viennese delegate to the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance held recently in Geneva, Switzerland.

"Unless there is a monarchistic reaction the women of Austria will have no difficulty in holding the right of suffrage," Frau Palitschek said. "A larger percentage of women than of men has already voted, and although the number elected to office is not so great as in Germany, every party has nominated women candidates and women have taken the floor successfully at all caucuses and conventions since they were enfranchised in November, 1918."

"A headquarters for the instruction of women voters was established by the suffrage association and the National Council of Women. The new proportional voting scheme required explanation and we had many meetings at which the candidates were invited to speak and the parties presented their views. All of our meetings were non-partisan."

"The first law relating to women passed by the National Assembly was the domestic help regulation to put the household worker on the same footing as the industrial worker. The original proposal was amended several times in an attempt to meet partially at least the needs of the middle-class mothers of families able to hire only one servant and having children whose demands do not stop at the turn of the clock."

"Since the war there has been forced upon women teachers and post-office clerks. All educational institutions have been opened to women and the protective laws for women and children which were done away with during the war have been restored. Our next work is to win freedom for women to practice in the professions and equal pay for equal work."

"Civil rights for women have been improved since the war. Women may now be guardians of their children, and in case of divorce it is no longer obligatory for boys from their fourth year and girls from their seventh year to be assigned to the father."

"The Austrian suffrage association will continue citizenship instruction for women. Without being dependent upon any political party, the association will strive to awake in women a sense of their natural competence in politics, to free them from all demagogic influence and party domination and to inspire in them a feeling of responsibility. Whenever women fully recognize their duty toward their own nation and perform it, international relationships will become better."

## THE ROMANY BOOK SHOP

Books for sale! A thousand delightful books, gathered together on well-ordered shelves in a great, shining new car.

On July 1, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the New England Library Meeting gave God-speed to America's first rubber-tired itinerant book-store.

At it starts on the road with a cheerful honk. It will be the dream of many dreamers come true.

Christopher Morley had the dream in a delightful form when he wrote "Parnassus on Wheels." Clive Holland, in England, dreamed it with astonishing reality. A whole year ago he stated in the English Book Monthly that caravanning with books in America was one of our common methods of summer selling. His was a splendid



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Patrons of the book "Caravan"

way of furthering the plan—innocently stating that it was already a fact accomplished.

But the most inspired dreamer of all was Bertha Mahoney. She didn't wait for the stimulus of Christopher Morley. Even before Roger Mifflin, the beloved hero of "Parnassus on Wheels," sold books between the covers of a charming novel, she had come to the practical determination that an automobile was to go on the road with as many books as it could be made to hold.

Miss Mahoney is the director of The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, conducted by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Hers is a shop where the books refuse to remain quietly on the shelves but get, somehow, into the atmosphere of the place, and it was the Women's Educational and Industrial Union that made it possible for Miss Mahoney "to dream true." It is under the auspices of this organization that the "Caravan" is to go on its way, which practically assures success.

In its construction, the car embodies the thought of many minds. The first thing about it which strikes the eye is Morris Day's attractive color design, with just enough contrast and brilliancy to be arresting. Then, above the door one reads: "Book Caravan," gets a suggestion of coziness in the dainty curtains at the windows, and longs to go inside. Within, every detail has been carefully worked out. He has contrived a happy union of charm with absolute economy of space.

The car itself is a special body on a truck. No designer of motors has ever before been faced by the necessity of adequately displaying 1000 books. Not only must they be spread out alluringly, but each title must be legible. There must be light everywhere. The difficulty was squarely met by a roof of glass to let in the sunlight, and electricity with carefully shaded lamps for evening use.

Then, the high cost of sleeping had to be considered, and the probability of summer hotels being filled to capacity. The problem was solved, but so cleverly that the booklover, standing in the car, waiting for change, will never suspect that two comfortable beds are tightly packed away out of sight under the seat, ready for emergency use.

Genevieve Washburn is to be at the wheel. Miss Washburn is a Wellesley graduate, a member of a family of book-lovers and writers, and is a skilled mechanic. She will have, not only an understanding of the function of each bolt and valve, but a clear conception of the real, as well as the money value of the precious contents of the "Book Caravan."

The itinerary includes places beloved by nature and by fashion: East Gloucester, Magnolia, Beverly Farms, Phillips Beach and Nahant. Along the South Shore and Cape Cod a dozen stops will be made, and in Maine 18 or 20. In the White Mountains these delightful modern peddlers will cry books for sale in Gosham, Jefferson, Bretton Woods, and Sugar Hill. They will touch at a number of points in Vermont and the Berkshires, and on September 24 end the tour at Lake Placid, by invitation of the New York State Library Association.

With so many stops in so short a period, the stay in each place will of necessity be short; one or two days at most. Though the weather be good, bad or indifferent, books must be sold during every halt. It will be essential that the summer visitor, the oldest inhabitant, the frivolous and the sober look for the "Caravan" with eagerness. Their minds and purses must be all ready for the four-wheeled shop. The promoters of the enterprise have arranged that publicity, like a fore-runner, shall open the way. They find that all along the line there will be celebrities summering, some stars of the first magnitude, some lesser ones, but all brilliant. These men and women of the pen are naturally sym-

pathetic to the new venture, and have consented to give book talks. There will also be posters, and a flutter of pamphlets, all exhorting the reader to seize an opportunity, here today and gone tomorrow.

A thousand books offer a fair range of choice, but after the first day's rush the best-sellers will be gone. As even a very light-headed reader is inclined to accept no substitute for the book he has asked for, the management has arranged for fresh supplies throughout the tour. Just what they will send will depend on the S. O. S. wires from the "Caravan," giving the hot weather taste of New England.

The manager-in-chief is to be Mary Frank, head of the Extension Division of the New York Public Library, and an expert on book distribution. Miss Frank has been granted a special leave of absence in order that she may inaugurate this outdoor method of book-selling.

In spite of the prospect of a great deal of very hard work, she seems to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Patrons of the book "Caravan"

regard the whole project as something in the nature of a lark.

She says:

"John Farrar, the poet, friend of books, has put us in just the right key, in a little poem written specially for the 'Caravan.' We shall, perhaps, be sparing with his verses, and use them singly. In the morning, we shall cry:

A turquoise book for mid-day,  
A golden book for dawn,  
A calico book for kitchens  
And a green book for the lawn."

"Even the much-too-saving man or woman won't be able to resist that. 'For the luncheon hour and moonlight selling there is this verse:

Poetry for starlight,  
Drama for the moon,  
And fiction for the hammock  
In the lazy afternoon."

"But we know that even under starlight, and in midsummer, we shall meet minds and purses which we shall not be able to touch with poetry. For them we have statistics, data on the all-devouring dragon of the times, the High Cost of Living. We shall offer ourselves, not as Saint George the destroyer, but as the only logical refuge from the H. C. L."

After making this statement, Miss Frank went on convincingly to demonstrate:

"For example, last Sunday a fashionable Fifth Avenue shop advertised gingham dresses reduced from \$140 to \$95. They didn't realize that they were playing right into our hands. One gingham dress, soon worn, soiled and discarded, a thing any wardrobe can dispense with, but see this list of books! All to be bought with the price of one flimsy gown! Books priceless in contents, all waiting to convert the heavy words of a dull talker into a shower of wit. We shall say: 'Buy them! Quote them!'"

Miss Frank has a list of books which can be bought for six ice-cream sodas, at the present cruel price of the drink, and one of the books purchasable in the place of six pounds of sugar.

Her enthusiasm is contagious. She convinces us that the "Book Caravan" will be such a romantic and financial success that staid librarians all over the country, and butchers and bakers and candlestick makers will go Romany peddling next summer, all of them.

## SEA MUSIC

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
The night wind blows along the dusk  
At ocean's utter rim.  
The pungent sea-scent is strong as  
musk.

Where foam-fringed sands lie dim.  
Over the gray and golden world  
Hangs the curved shell of sky;  
Deep in its rosy clouds imperiled  
The shining star-lights lie.  
And on the edges of the glim  
The soft, smoke-colored dark is curled.  
Poet, find what sharp fragrance clings,  
What delicate gem of radiance clear,  
Where the great sea's high music  
sings:  
Heaven's shell for the poet's ear.



The Friendly Glow

Our mistakes of the past are but stepping stones to future achievements.

Your criticisms must guide us.

The Edison Electric  
Illuminating Company of Boston

## HERTFORDSHIRE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Charles Lamb wrote of this shire, situate among the home counties, as "hearty, homely, loving Hertfordshire," and such undoubtedly it is. Blessed with many woods and winding green lanes, still haunted by roving gypsies, with several enchanting streams and rivers, an abundance of green meadows, parks, and arable lands, with historic sites and buildings and well-appointed farmsteads, with the breezy heights of the chalky Chilterns and many sequestered villages, small wonder this homely southern county makes such a strong appeal to all those who are fond of quiet pastoral country and rural delights. At almost every step one takes within this county's borders, from north to south, and east to west, some episode may be called to mind, some scene may be lovingly surveyed as "a thing of beauty" and "a joy forever."

In Mid-Herts there flourished in bygone times the southern capital of Roman Britain. Verulamium was its name and it was a municipium, or free city. At that time London was a small village on the banks of the Thames. Excavations that have been made go to prove that this one-time stronghold of the Iceni tribe was, during Roman occupation, a city of great magnificence, and rivaling far-famed Pompeii in size and splendor. Verulam was 190 acres, Pompeii 167 acres. The brave British chief, Cassivelaunus, together with Julius Cæsar and the Roman emperors, are indelibly associated with Verulamium, together with the heroic Queen Boadicea and England's proto-martyr, Saint Albans. Today, as one meanders across the sunstruck fields, beneath which the buried remains of the Roman capital are interred, one may discover for the seeking fragments of broken pottery, perchance a Roman coin, or even an ornate fibula worn at the zenith of Roman rule by a lady of rank in the old city.

### St. Albans

Birds now sing and wild flowers bloom, and succulent watercress is husbanded in the babbling brook near by the ancient causeway along which Albin trod on his way to martyrdom on June 20, 303, and on the summit of Holmstun Hill there rises in stately grandeur the present Cathedral of St. Albans erected upon the traditional site of the martyr's last farewell.

King Offa founded the first Saxon building in 793 and although little remains to remind us of Saxon times except some balusters in the south transept, there are mementos on every side of Norman work with the square, solid tower still standing as a monument to the powers of the first Norman abbot, Paul de Caen, the tower being largely composed of Roman tiles carried from the site of Verulam not far away. The only monastic building still existing is the Great Gateway, now used as a grammar school, reputed to be the oldest in England. Previously the scholars were taught in what is now used as the lady's chapel of the vast cathedral. The school was conveyed to the Great Gateway in 1870.

Nicholas Breakspere, the only Englishman to become Pope of Rome as Adrian IV, was educated at this famous school, and within the walls of the Great Gateway one of the first printing presses in England was set up.

### An Historic Spot

Around the monastery that was built a new town sprang up with some rapidity; and the present city of St. Albans (Hertford is the county town) is linked up with many shining episodes in English history. Two battles of the Wars of the Roses (1455 and 1461) were fought within the city boundary; Queen Elizabeth visited Sir Nicholas Bacon (father of Francis Bacon, the philosopher, and contemporary of Shakespeare) at his house at Gorbamury; Cromwell was there with his Ironsides in 1643; and William Hogarth, the painter, David Garrick, the actor, Charles Dickens, the writer and many other men who made their mark are associated with this ancient city within 20 miles of London town. Three churches dating from the time of Abbot Ustinus, 948, dedicated to St. Michael, St. Peter, and St. Stephen, are also included within the area. It is believed that St. Michael's church is built on the site of the Roman forum or market place of Verulamium. Henry VIII is said to have been mar-

## After the THEATRE

make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outsides only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a few drops of savory.

## AI SAUCE

"Say it with Flowers"  
Flowers telegraphed promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada.

134 TREMONT ST. BOSTON  
BEACH 0900

## THE EXTRA SUN: A COMPLICATION

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Wouldn't you be quite surprised  
And think it topping fun,  
If some day in the sky you'd see  
Two suns instead of one?

Perhaps you'd need two parasols;  
However, one might do.  
The number would depend somewhat  
On where the new sun grew.

And think how mild and comforting  
Would be our winter weather!  
The summers, though, might be too  
warm,  
If both suns shone together.

## BABY'S BREATH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

What is that spray of ethereal lightness peeping shyly through the bolder foliage and spiky hauteur about it? Here is a demure and modest blossom that makes no claim to personal merit, but fulfills its mission in the garden by enhancing the beauty of those about it. That at least, is the listed claim of the Baby's Breath in the catalogued virtues of our garden inhabitants. But we who stroll through the living garden may find something of added sweetness about the tiny flowerets, other than their ability to soften the harshness of their proud neighbors.

This little fugitive from northern Europe or Asia, long since established itself silently in our new world, and today is accorded citizenship without question of its former heritage. Why it fled over the continents, whether as a criminal from the land of the orientals, or a political prisoner from the north of Europe, will ever remain sealed in the heart of its innocent blossoms. The wonder must be great at its endurance through so long and exacting a voyage, when one looks at the delicacy and frail structure of the plant. High must have burned the flame of its desire to have carried it so far. Pure that ideal from all appearances, yet from its generic name Gypsophila, we would gather its search to be toward the material, the earthy. For Gypsophila bespeaks a love of gypsum, a passion for a calcareous soil that has transformed this frail plant into a questing pilgrim. For all the display of frailty above, whence it merits well the name of Baby's Breath, below the ground lies the strength of its purpose, the gypsum-loving root that makes of it Gypsophila.

No greater surprise could be encountered in the garden than this separation of root and blossom. Let the moralizer attempt to uproot the spray of misty loveliness, and he is met with indomitable purpose and resistance. It has concentrated firmness and strength in that fleshy tap root that binds it to the earth it loves with iron hardness, while above in the sunshine of the open border, it has softened and grown misty in its generosity of pale pink and dainty white blossoms. Generosity, oh garden moralizer, developed, so we are told, solely to enhance and soften the beauty about it.

## MERRY LARKS

If you are merry, I am merry  
Merry as the day.  
And like the larks I'd soar and soar!  
And would, if I could, like them sing.  
But as it is, I dance around  
With both my feet upon the ground.  
For I have larks, not wings.

It is a pity, for my ditty  
Would lift me up, I know,  
And be some feather in my flight  
If I had wings to show.  
But as it is, on feet I trip  
And over some larks have to skip.  
And yet I'd trip without them more  
If none I had, so I am glad,  
By feet I trip and score.



## ECONOMY

TRUE ECONOMY RECKONS THE SERVICE RENDERED. THE LONG-SERVICE THAT BVD UNDERWEAR GIVES MAKES IT AN ECONOMIC UNDERWEAR

NO UNDERWEAR IS BVD WITHOUT THE ABOVE RED WOVEN LABEL

THE BVD COMPANY NEW YORK



CHEAPER SUGAR IN  
PLENTY INDICATED

Receipts of Product by Rail and  
Boat in Massachusetts Indicate  
That Prices Must Begin to  
Decline in Short Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Sugar in abundance" and "the prices, now declining, are bound to begin a stronger drop almost any day," these are the terms by which government officials, sugar brokers and retailers alike appraise the sugar situation. No more does one hear a hue and cry of shortage—excepting in those shaded corners along the channel of commerce where the propaganda of speculators is still trying to shove out against the rugged current of on-sweeping facts.

Every week shipments of sugar by rail and by boat are received in Boston. Importations of the product into Massachusetts include shipments of beet sugar from western United States and Germany and cane sugar from Cuba, Argentina, Hawaii, Jamaica and other places. For instance, yesterday it was reported that one vessel was due from Pinar, Cuba, with 5,376,000 pounds and another due from Nuevitas next Tuesday with 6,595,650 pounds. And such reports are now frequent occurrences.

It is understood that the consumer may now go to practically any merchant retailing sugar and buy as many 100-pound bags as he desires. There are retailers who are frankly stating that they are being pushed by the wholesalers to take quite a little beyond their usual assignment in order to move as much of the product upon the consumer as he will buy at the very highest of prices. Various methods employed by retailers in getting the people to take away the sugar are reported in different towns and cities. There appear to be many cases where the grocerymen are extensively advertising sales of 50 and 100-pound bags. One story is told of a retailer who seeks to sell nothing less than a 50-pound bag.

With the inflow of thousands of tons of sugar almost daily, and the fact that a big portion of the crops must be moved inasmuch as the Federal Reserve Bank is driving out speculation by refusing to renew many loans on sugar, and because all sugar men are attempting to dispose of their holdings while prices are at top-notch, the Massachusetts necessities of Life Commission declares that if the consumer now refuses to buy and to no longer encourage profiteering, he will soon see big supplies of sugar and lower prices come tumbling his way.

The commission says that already a partial relaxation in the purchase of sugar by the average consumer not only has checked the rise in price but in a few instances has started a slight lowering of the price. It is also understood that the group of growers in Cuba who resolved to hold back the raw sugar until they could obtain 24 cents a pound for the raw product in Cuba are beginning to get uneasy for fear they will not get even 18 cents if they hold their product in the face of a decrease of purchases on the part of the millions of ordinary consumers, and realizing that in the distance there is the next crop to prepare for and to take care of.

BAN ON RAILROAD  
FUEL CONFISCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday issued an order warning railroads that they must not confiscate coal consigned to government departments. It was recently reported that 20,000 carloads of coal had been seized by the railroads last year and that they could not find the owners for it.

The commission's order, which has reference to more recent seizure, follows: "The commission's attention has been called to the fact that railroads frequently confiscate coal consigned to government departments. It is obvious that railroads should refrain from confiscating coal consigned to the War Department or other government departments."

## Strike Closes Pennsylvania Coal Mines

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania.—All the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, located between Old Forge, near here, and Plainsville, south of Pittston, were closed yesterday by a strike. The 6000 men employed demand the abolition of the contract miner system. The strikers held a meeting in Pittston yesterday and declared they will not return to work until the company accedes to their demands.

TRADING IN WHEAT  
REOPENS IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The making of contracts for wheat for future delivery, generally known as "trading in futures," was resumed on the Board of Trade here Thursday. Such operations were suspended August 25, 1917, when the Government assumed control of the trade. On that day wheat contracted for delivery in September closed at \$2.11½ per bushel. Later the Government guaranteed the grower a price of \$2.26, but much of that time the cereal sold well above that figure. The reopening of trade in wheat futures was unattended by any formal ceremonies.

"The day is significant and important," said Leslie M. Gates, president of the Board of Trade, "in that it marks the re-entry of the law of supply and demand into the trading pit where buyers and sellers in the open market, absolutely responsive to actual conditions affecting values, again will operate that marketing machinery which Herbert Hoover designated as the most economical in the world."

"Owing to car shortage and uncertainties as to political and crop conditions, rather wide fluctuations in prices may be looked for, but they may be small compared with the fluctuations which occurred under the unorganized speculation during government control. In the latter case there were fluctuations of from 60 to 70 cents."

In notifying members that "an attempt will be made to provide an open market for wheat," Mr. Gates stated that the market was being reestablished "for the benefit of producers, consumers and handlers of cash grain," and that speculative trades "should be encouraged only to the extent necessary to furnish a stabilizing influence." He added that not until transportation conditions become more normal "can we expect that these future markets will afford that full measure of protection for handlers and dealers to which they were accustomed under pre-war conditions."

THIRD BOLT OF WEEK  
BY NEW PARTY GROUPS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Formation of another new party was considered here yesterday morning by members of the Committee of Forty-Eight who dissented from the decision of their convention which adjourned on Thursday night without naming a national ticket. Among those disagreeing with the majority conclusion to launch no new party at this time and going into conference on the question are Allan McCurdy, secretary of the Committee of Forty-Eight, and Judge Wray of Nebraska. One of the points of disagreement in the group meeting yesterday and the line of action adopted by the convention was the refusal of the convention to endorse or condemn the new Farmer-Labor Party.

Yesterday's conference marks the third bolt of the week. Nonpartisan League delegates to the Committee of Forty-Eight from South Dakota first abandoning it for the Labor Party convention, members of the Committee of Forty-Eight later quitting the Farmer-Labor Party, and yesterday's group finding itself out of accord with the last action of the Forty-Eighters.

PROHIBITION PARTY  
CONVENTION NEAR

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires  
LINCOLN, Nebraska.—Plans for the National Prohibition convention which meets here Wednesday to nominate candidates for President and vice-president are going forward.

W. G. Calderwood of Minneapolis, vice-chairman of the National Committee, was on the scene to assist in perfecting local arrangements. "This will be the greatest campaign in the history of the party," declared Mr. Calderwood, "for three very apparent reasons. First, both old parties were so afraid of losing a vote that neither dared to yield for any political principles. They have used a mass of vague, ambiguous words with which to studiously say nothing, which has as yet had no adequate chance to demonstrate its benefits, has the newness of the enforcement machinery and the organized effort to discredit the law."

"Finally, prohibition is the only real live issue."

TRIBUTE TO HEROES  
OF CHATEAU THIERRY

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Admiration and gratitude for the American soldiers who gave their lives in the victorious battle of Chateau Thierry two years ago is expressed by Albert, King of Belgium, in a message to the American Legion Weekly, the official American Legion newspaper. "On the eve of the anniversary of the glorious American victory at Chateau Thierry," the message said, "it is a great pleasure for me to send the American Legion Weekly a token of the high admiration this heroic stand kindles in my heart and to renew tribute of our everlasting gratitude for the heroes who fell on the 15th day of July, 1918, for the common cause."

## FAREWELL TO PRESIDENT-ELECT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Secretary of State Colby, yesterday, sent a farewell message to President-elect Gonda, of Paraguay, who is leaving New York for his country, after a short visit to Washington. Wishing Mr. Gonda success, the message added: "I am certain that your administration will greatly contribute to the development of closer relations between Paraguay and the United States."

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NEEDS OF NATION'S  
HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Representative of the Federal  
Wider Roads Essential to  
Highway Council Declares  
Handle Truck Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Wider roads are the first needs of the country's highway system, according to David Beecroft, of the Federal Highway Council. The highways of today are not capable of taking the necessary traffic, he said, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"We are short of transportation these days and our roads are in bad condition," continued Mr. Beecroft. "Trucks have come into use in much larger numbers than was expected and we must get more speed, and more work out of a man. We are slowly awakening to this need of better highways. It began when the farmer bought his motor car and now that most farmers have trucks as well the need has become far more evident. In California they have wide highways but in the eastern part of the United States the roads are too narrow to be serviceable. Wide roads wear longer than narrow ones. The greatest difficulty with the narrow ones is that it is impossible so to distribute the loads as to get the efficiency out of them that we should. They make ruts which diminish that efficiency."

The greatest step in many years in motor transportation is the pneumatic tire for trucks. Formerly solid rubber tires were used, but in the last two years it has been realized that the pneumatic is much better. It is easier on the roads and makes possible the needed higher speed. There is no reason why they should not average 25 miles an hour, but they need wider roads. In fact putting pneumatic tires on the truck puts it up to touring car speed.

## Three Kinds of Traffic

"Today we have three flows of traffic: the horse-drawn, which is the slowest, the solid-tired truck, which is faster, and the motor car with pneumatic tires, which is faster than either. Before long, with the general use of the pneumatic-tired truck, we shall have one speed, I expect. In California the buses go at an average of 35 miles an hour over the wide highways there and they can beat a railroad train on a 125-mile journey by an hour and a half. In Los Angeles they have a union depot for motor buses which run on regular schedules. In Seattle, Washington, they have two freight depots for motor trucks. All these buses and long-distance freight trucks have pneumatic tires. They have the advantage of working better on bad roads, in snow and in sand, and are beginning to be used on lighter trucks in other parts of the country, especially in the eastern section."

"We have pretty nearly reached the period of realizing that we must put in a good solid foundation under our roads so that we shall have roads which will stand up under the traffic upon them. In addition to this, and the need for wider roads, we must make roads for use in both summer and winter. Thus the snow removal must be settled in the campaign for better highways. We must see that our main high roads are kept free from snow as are railroad tracks. We cannot afford to buy motor trucks and then let them stand idle for several months out of the year."

## Snow Removal Question

"One trouble with us is that we are too great slaves to tradition. We have not been in the habit of removing snow for our horses, but we must see the necessity for removing it for our motor trucks. For the motor truck is here to stay all the year around. The railroads do not care to take freight for short hauls, they lose money by it. That means that motor trucks must handle that freight, and that necessitates keeping the roads open all the year. About 75 per cent of the trucks in the United States today operate in the snow belt."

"The work of the Federal Highway Council is nation-wide, but it is largely an educational movement, as the council has no executive powers. We are studying into all phases of the question and are trying to bring it to the attention of the people everywhere. We plan to offer constructive suggestions and get them adopted in resolutions in chambers of commerce, civic bodies and organizations of various sorts. We aim to build up a strong public opinion through our propaganda and thus get adequate and satisfactory legislation."

## Cooperation Necessary

"The states must cooperate. Good roads in Massachusetts are not enough for the Massachusetts farmer or manufacturer who delivers his produce in New York if the Connecticut roads over which he passes are bad. The motor truck is not a little

local vehicle like the horse-drawn one. France is away ahead of the United States in motor transportation; she has a complete system of motor trucks to all parts of the country operating according to a regular schedule. Many people in the United States seem to think that this sort of transportation is an experiment but it is not. One of our great handicaps today is that we did not learn the motor lessons from the war that we should have learned. It is the motor transport system that has helped France and Belgium get on their feet so quickly."

"As for flying, which is still feared in the United States, there seems to be difficulty in getting enough airplanes to accommodate the passenger air traffic between London and Paris. France has a regular airplane freight service, strawberries even are sent by airplane from the south of France to Paris. The men who have come back from war know all this but they can't get others to believe them. But still there is improvement and our transportation systems are growing better."

ESTIMATED LOSSES  
OF NATIONS IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Estimates of war losses in property by the belligerent nations made by Edgar Crammond, at a meeting of the Bankers Institute of London, England, have been received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Great Britain's property loss from the war he estimates at \$3,200,000,000 and the present wealth of the country as \$24,000,000,000. The war cost to France was \$5,450,000,000 and the present wealth \$18,500,000,000. Corresponding figures for Italy were \$1,900,000,000 and \$7,100,000,000. Belgium, Mr. Crammond thought, had suffered not more than a 10 per cent loss of national wealth by the war and would soon be one of the prosperous nations in Europe.

As for Japan, he estimated that the national wealth had doubled and was \$4,700,000,000. The United States had enhanced its wealth 30 per cent and Germany had lost 23 per cent.

AIRMEN CONTINUE  
ALASKAN FLIGHT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires  
ERIE, Pennsylvania.—The aeroplane flight from New York to Nome, Alaska will be resumed today it was announced here yesterday. Three of the aeroplanes in the squadron alighted here late on Thursday and the fourth, piloted by Capt. St. Clair Street, was forced down near Scranton by a heavy fog.

The pilots had planned to continue to Grand Rapids, Michigan, yesterday, but due to inability of Captain Street to reach here before late in the afternoon it was decided to postpone the attempt on the second leg of the long flight until today.

## SEATTLE TROLLEY FARE RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SEATTLE, Washington.—Beginning July 19, local citizens will pay a 10 cent street car fare. The street railway system in Seattle is owned by the city, and the new rate was passed by the City Council. Mayor Hugh M. Caldwell, after considering the measure for some time, signed it, although he stated the plan did not appeal to him as the best that could be devised for meeting the situation. However, it is felt by city officials that if this method does not bring the desired result other means can be tried. The superintendent of street railways estimates an approximate increase of \$123,190 per month over the present average.

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FARM BODIES IN  
POLITICS OPPOSED

National Grange's Statement  
Says History Shows Objects  
Cannot Be Gained Through  
Entering Partisan Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—T. C. Atkeson, the Washington representative of the National Grange, one of the oldest and most conservative farm bodies in the country, issued a statement yesterday to which particular significance is attached in view of the launching of a farmer-labor ticket at the recent third party convention in Chicago. Mr. Atkeson's statement declared that the history of the former farmers' alliance should serve as a notice to farm bodies that they "fall short of achievement" when they degenerate into "partisan, political activity."

The statement by the representative of the grange was not intended to reflect on any farmers' organization. It declared, however, that the experience of the grange has been that "participation in partisan politics, group of class organization for political purposes is detrimental to the best interests of American agriculture." The statement follows:

"The farmers' alliance of the eighties accomplished some desirable results as did the grangers of the seventies, but it is certain that both of these movements which are, in so many ways, parallel to and comparable with the farmer organization movement of this year, failed and fell far short in real achievement because of the impossibility of checking the partisanship and political activity into which they degenerated. The grange, in its own work, seeking to profit by the experiences of the past and to carry out the full measure of the fundamental purpose of the grange, 'The greatest good for the greatest number,' is using every effort at this time to bring the attention of all farmers' organizations to the lessons of the mistakes and the experiences with which grange leaders are familiar."

"Nothing which has been said, and nothing which will be said, is intended to reflect in any way on any organization or on any individual in the leadership of any organization; the experience of the grange has been that participation in partisan politics, or any alliance with partisan, group or class organizations for political purposes, is detrimental not only to the best interests of the grange, but also to the best interests of American agriculture. If a statement of this belief and of the evidences upon which it is based is objectionable to individuals or to other groups which are now seeking to capitalize the high reputation for high patriotism and Americanism of American farmers, that of itself repays the grange for all that it has done."

HAVANA HARBOR  
RELIEF CONFEREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Department of Commerce yesterday announced the personnel which will advise and confer with the Cuban Government on measures to relieve the harbor congestion at Havana, Cuba, which has become acute. A conference was held here on July 9, at

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DRASTIC MEASURE  
TO BE AVOIDED

Navy Department Indicates No  
Action Will Be Taken Against  
Rear Admiral Decker for His  
Course in the Sims Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Recommendations made to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, that Rear Admiral Benton C. Decker be detached from his command because he sided with Rear Admiral William S. Sims in the controversy over the conduct of the war will not, in all probability, be carried out, it was learned at the Navy Department yesterday.

COMMUNIST PLOT  
REVEALED AT TRIAL

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—A plot to overthrow the state government of Illinois and establish a "dictatorship of the proletariat" was revealed yesterday at the trial of William Bross Lloyd and others charged with plotting to overthrow the government.

According to G. A. Englekon of Chicago, a defendant who turned state's evidence, the radicals sent out a secret circular urging "organization of a working class state power and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat."

VOLUNTEERS DO FIRE  
DUTY IN MEMPHIS

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—Members of the City Commission were making plans yesterday to reorganize the Memphis fire department without a union agreement, as a result of the resignation of members of the Fire Fighters Union, composing virtually the entire personnel of the department. Meantime, 600 volunteers, including business and professional men, were standing watch at the fire stations in eight-hour shifts. As a precautionary measure, two companies of state militia, due to leave on Thursday for the state encampment, were held here to assist the police in the event of an emergency. The union firemen resigned because of the refusal of the City Commission to increase their wages.

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## RESPONSIBILITY OF TRADE UNION VOICED

Recognition of Its Functions as Representative of Workers Necessary, Asserts Bureau of Industrial Research Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The trade union must be recognized as the responsible voice and agency of the workers in settling the terms of employment and voicing Labor's legislative demands and in assuming responsibility for the control of production, according to Ordway Tead, of the bureau of industrial research. "There are three bases on which the trade union standing has been attacked and its status as a legal association called into question," said Mr. Tead in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "First it has been attacked as a conspiracy in restraint of trade. Despite the fact that labor unions are exempted from the provisions of the Clayton act, it is still true that decisions are rendered against them alleging unions to be conspiracies.

"The second point of attack is that they deprive employers of property without due process of law. In other words if workers strike and their employers lose money the employers have been known to sue under this due process of law clause. The third line of attack is the characterization of the trade union demand for a union shop as depriving the individual worker of his freedom of contract. The conclusion on which these interpretations are all based is the notion that associations of workers—that is, unions, are bad and should be discouraged. The whole new outlook on the labor movement must be the exact opposite of this.

"The big industrial organizations are virtually above the laws. The recent steel decision means that there is no legal power under existing decisions to grapple with the power of the steel trust. Although there will be a nominal separation of the railroads from the coal mines, as was announced some time ago in the case of the Reading Company, that does not solve the problem of how coal is to be mined in the public interest. It does not really affect the problem very much. It is impossible to disintegrate such a movement in this way, it will coalesce again in different forms.

"Government regulation to any elaborate extent is not the road to success. The way to progress is to extend the field of bargaining as to terms of employment in the basic industries to a national scale. This is already being done somewhat with coal but cannot yet be done with steel because steel employers are fighting the unions.

"A second step in such progress would be to extend the scope of the negotiations to comprise more than the terms of employment coming eventually to the control of the entire management of the industry by the interested parties.

"There must be representation of the public. A national joint organization control must represent the manual worker, the management and the public. By developing this type of organization in which the workers, technical experts and the consumer have equal voice you have built up a government in industry and by industry which minimizes the need for the old-fashioned government regulation, which has proved a failure. This type of organization must be encouraged and the labor movement ought to strive for conditions that will encourage such development."

## PASSENGER TRAFFIC INCREASES SHOWN

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Passenger traffic in the United States during May increased \$4,663,972 over the same month last year, the Interstate Commerce Commission announced yesterday.

During May passenger tickets were sold valued at \$76,018,351, as against \$71,354,379, for May, 1919, it was stated. For the first five months in 1920 passenger sold were valued at \$358,592,958, as compared with \$338,884,494 for the same period last year.

Freight revenues also increased, showing \$22,594,110 more freight was handled during May than the same month last year. During the first five months this year \$1,212,738,671 was the revenue on freight handled by the railroads, as compared with \$1,057,884,494 for the same period last year, it was announced.

## ORGANIZED LABOR TO WORK FOR ELECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—That organized labor in this State will swing its entire political strength in the national and state elections for or against such candidates as it determines upon, was evidenced at a meeting of representatives of the Georgia Federation of Labor and of the railway brotherhoods. Nonpartisan political committees of the Georgia Federation of Labor, together with representatives of other organizations which are friendly to the cause of the federation, made provisions for the formation of a state-wide nonpartisan political committee, for the purpose of taking an active part in the fall elections. W. P. Raoul, president of the state federation and chairman of the federation, presided. A resolution adopted stated that constructive legislation has been strangled in Congress, that efforts for

redress by Labor have met with subtle and open hostility, that organized Labor owes allegiance to no political party, and that organized Labor is partisan only to principles.

It is proposed that the nonpartisan committee publish the record in detail of every candidate who offers his name to the voters, either national or state, for the purpose of showing his attitude toward Labor. In addition to the state federation, the railway brotherhoods, the farmers' union, and the barbers will be represented.

A report read by L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors of America, condemned the record of members of Congress from Georgia who failed to satisfy organized Labor.

## NEW YORK DRY LAW ENFORCEMENT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A thorough reorganization of the methods of the force under James Shevlin, federal prohibition enforcement agent for New York, has been made on the theory that the work of this department is similar to police work and should be done in the same way. The five boroughs have been divided into 36 districts, with an inspector over each. No agent is assigned to one district longer than a week, so that he may have little opportunity of becoming a familiar figure to violators of the Volstead act. An hourly report to the office by telephone is also demanded of all agents, to make for close cooperation.

## FARM TRAINING FOR NEGROES ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Agricultural education should be extended so as to include Negro farm labor, J. B. King, of Cuthbert, Georgia, says, in a letter to the Atlanta Constitution. If Georgia is to reach the mark desired in furthering education in agriculture, why should not more attention be given to the training of Negroes along agricultural lines, Mr. King asks.

Through the Georgia Association for Advancement of Education Among Negroes, he says, Georgia is asking for the establishment of more agricultural schools for Negroes.

"When our people learn the possibilities of the soil and how to coax and pet it to do its greatest work, we shall find less unrest and more contentment generally. In southern Georgia and central Alabama we find the labor shortage very marked.

"It is not so much that agents are inducing the labor away from the farm as it is that the laborer, being

## GILBERT WHITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The annals of the career of Gilbert White, the most beloved of English naturalists, are enshrined in his "Natural History of Selborne and its Antiquities," which are in fact as well as in name letters to fellow naturalists and antiquarians. The eldest son of John White of the Middle Temple, and J. P. of Hampshire, Gilbert, the eldest of a brilliant family, was born at his grandfather's vicarage of Selborne, brought up successively at Compton and East Harting, and sent

a most important document, far more familiar than the letter to Mulso of 1746, in which he mentions that Collins has written to him from Antwerp sending a "descriptive journal"—would that it existed—of his travels on his way to the English army in Flanders. White's first act on his ordination was to take up a curacy at £20 a year for Sunday duties only to his uncle, Charles White, at Swanston, keeping his residence at the university until April, 1748; part of the year was spent in paying visits (Ringmer, of course, was one of them), he received priest's orders in March, 1749, dividing his time for the rest

of the year between the lookout for classical allusions to insect and animal life.

He was wise enough to decline Mulso's invitation to compute the too famous later chapters of Gibbon, preferring to chronicle the natural history and antiquities of his native place, to supervise the drawings of the Swiss artist whom he had set to illustrate his forthcoming book, and to record the incomings and outgoings of Timothy, that immortal heirloom of Timothy, whom he had inherited from Mrs. Snooke, in 1780. Now, too, he began to correspond with his charming niece, Molly White, who had



Reproduced from "The Life and Letters of Gilbert White of Selborne" by permission of John Murray

### A Selbornian view

to school, as his letters show, at Farnham; but when he was nearly nine years old his parents returned to the house known as The Wakes, Selborne, which was to be his home for the rest of his life. His later schooldays were spent at Basingstoke, where at the age of 15½ he began to make notes on natural history, though his scholarship was by no means neglected, and he went up to Oriel well fitted for college life, though he spent much of his leisure in the water-meadows with gun and dog.

In 1744—we have adopted the New Style through this paper, the contemporary reckoning being March 30, 1743—he became a Fellow of his college, and started a correspondence with John Mulso, his junior as an undergraduate, who had left Oxford, but remained, like his sister Hester, after-

of the year between his uncle's vicarage and The Wakes, with excursions to Devonshire and elsewhere.

### Beginnings of the Diary

In 1751 he began the celebrated Garden Diary, which he kept through his career, and next year resigned his curacy to return to Oxford as junior proctor and dean of his college; but in the Christmas vacation he visited Selborne, where he found

matter of interest in his brother John's improvement in the grounds, and in September, 1753, took up another Hampshire curacy at Dursley. This is one proof among many of his conscientiousness as a parish priest; he had no living, and it was his "sentiment," as explained to the Bishop of Mulso, "that a clergyman should not be idle and unemployed." He was a great rider, and his purchases of ponies and black leather riding-breeches are noted throughout his life; it was, indeed, the only way he could get about.

It was in 1767 that he came into contact with Thomas Pennant, his letters to whom and to Daines Barrington, whom he met two years later, form the basis of the Natural History of Selborne. A little earlier he had begun to think of marriage, but this would of course have entailed the loss of his fellowship, and left him without the means to bring up a family or to continue to live at Selborne. So in the end he yielded to his love for Selborne, which was particular, and he consoled himself with his friends and relations, becoming in the end what Macaulay has been called, the Perfect Uncle.

The Study of Nature  
All this while his notes on swallows and field mice, flowers and insects, were slowly perfecting themselves. His correspondence, with his brother, now chaplain at Gibraltar, his acquaintance with Sir Joseph Banks and other scientific men, and his correspondence with Linnaeus, "the greatest naturalist in Europe," broadened and widened his knowledge and his curiosity; he analyzed the problems of dewponds and lavants, noted that hempseed blackened his bullfinch, discovered the existence of the harvest mouse, petted Timothy the tortoise, and enjoyed our olden literature. Dryden and Thomson were favorites with him, but his interest in Chaucer, Verstegan, Chapman, Phaen and Gavin Douglas is altogether more unexpected.

### The Study of Nature

ward Mrs. Chapone, White's intimate friend. After spending the summer of 1745 at Ringmer with his uncle Snooke, whose wife, the owner of Timothy the tortoise, Gilbert used to visit year by year throughout her life, he went off to Thorney and Spalding—one would give much for these early notes on the birds of the Fen districts—returned to Oxford to take his M.A., and, in April 1747 was ordained at Christ Church.

The most interesting incident of his Oxford life concerns his friendship with William Collins, whom he knew intimately at Oxford; his account of the unfortunate poet, sent to the Gentleman's Magazine in 1781, is

copied out for him the desired passages in Chaucer and Verstegan; and there is no more delightful correspondence extant.

The long-delayed publication of his revised letters to Pennant and Daines Barrington as the Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne in 1759 was hailed with a chorus of praise. The Chapter of Winchester bought it for the cathedral library; the Warden of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from "The Life and Letters of Gilbert White of Selborne" by permission of John Murray

### Mary White

Merton praised it as a book which in time to come would be bought by all who bought books at all, and naturalists and reviewers everywhere greeted it with enthusiasm. There is no need to discuss its merits here, or to dwell upon the fact that for the first time an English naturalist succeeded in producing an English classic. The position, it is true, has been sometimes assigned to Walton's Compleat Angler, but its charm depends so much "upon its dialogue and setting that the comparison is really one of unlikes. It is

more to our purpose to note some of the features of the book that have been less generally insisted on.

In the first place, he is never dogmatic; he observes, notes, and reasons, and rejoices at correction, the infallible mark of the savant as opposed to the sciolist. In the second place, he is universal, not parochial; he is as much interested in the fauna of Gibraltar, the nature of Chinese dogs and the history of the elk as in the habits of his bird and animal neighbors at Selborne. In the third place, he had a generous admiration for the achievements of others; "I paid 2½d. for a nonsensical newspaper," he wrote in 1774, "and shall I hesitate to pay 7d. for the sight of an epistle from the greatest naturalist in Europe?"

He was an extraordinary minute and accurate observer of nature, not of birds and beasts merely, but of insects and earthworms, of whose habits and importance to what his own generation would have called the economy of the earth he found an estimate which Darwin's researches confirmed and widened but did not abolish; he was, too, the master of an admirable epistolary style, which he stiffened and conventionalized for publication, as was the manner of his day. Consequently it is well to read the book in Mr. Bowdler Sharpe's excellent edition, which has the further advantage of including the Garden Diary, while the other correspondence will be found in the delightful volumes of his great-grand nephew, Mr. Holt-White. He had, moreover, a prophetic perception of the value of research.

## STADIUM PLANNED AS WAR MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Fairmount Park commission has approved the erection of a stadium and field of honor as a victory memorial to Philadelphia's soldiers and sailors in the world war on "the Cliffs" in East Fairmount Park. The action was taken at a meeting of the commission, which was given over to projects of importance in the development of the park. The idea in view in regard to the stadium is that it may be made sufficiently large to accommodate the Olympic contests sometime in the future.

Local Labor leaders declared that the executive board of the International Machinists was interested in this development and would handle this situation with the proper officials in Waterbury. They were pleased that the matter came to light, for it substantiated the claims that both the Scoville and the American Brass Company were in a position to grant the demands of their employees who are now returning after 14 weeks' struggle. They have been promised but partial concessions.

## REWARD OFFERED FOR LIQUOR EVIDENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The policy of paying informers for information leading to the capture of stills and the arrest of "moonshiners" has been authorized by William M. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, according to notice received by Daniel J. Gantt, local supervising federal prohibition agent. This method is expected to be of great value from now on in aiding the enforcement of the federal prohibition law.

## FARMERS' WEEK PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Massachusetts—Farmers' Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, an annual event which is increasing its helpfulness to the farmers of the state each succeeding year, will open on July 26. Monday night will be given over chiefly to the interests of the junior extension workers. Tuesday will be Hampshire Fomona day and it will include a program for sheep and horse men. Wednesday the dairymen will be taken care of and the state poultry association will start its convention. Thursday will be devoted to the fruit growers, and swine breeders, and on Friday onions will be a topic of discussion together with feed cattle in their relation to the industry. Woven through the program is much of interest to women, programmed under the direction of the home economics department at the college.

## CHARGES AGAINST MANUFACTURERS

Unprecedented Profiteering by Connecticut Firms Alleged—Federal Investigation Sought

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WATERBURY, Connecticut—According to statements made public here Friday, charges have been preferred against the Scoville Manufacturing Company and the American Brass Company, of Waterbury, for unprecedented war-time profiteering.

William J. J. Johnson, president of the International Association of Machinists, is reported as demanding an investigation by the authorities at Washington. The complaint is based on the report of W. Jeff Lauck, consulting economist of the railroad unions and brotherhoods, who declares that in the year 1918 alone the Scoville Manufacturing Company realized a profit of \$11,000,000 on \$5,000,000, or 220 per cent on the investment. Excessive profits were also made in 1917-18, it is said. The American Brass Company's net returns for the year was over \$75,000,000.

The report contains many interesting figures purporting to show that the local concerns made millions and are in a financial condition to meet the demands of their employees for a decent living wage.

John A. Coe, president of the American Brass Company, and John H. Goss, general superintendent of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, when interviewed here yesterday, declared the reports greatly exaggerated and characterized them as propaganda on the part of the machinists to stem the tide of defeat, which is set against them.

Local Labor leaders declared that the executive board of the International Machinists was interested in this development and would handle this situation with the proper officials in Waterbury. They were pleased that the matter came to light, for it substantiated the claims that both the Scoville and the American Brass Company were in a position to grant the demands of their employees who are now returning after 14 weeks' struggle. They have been promised but partial concessions.

## ALLOCATED SHIPS SAIL FROM FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, announced yesterday that the former German warships allocated to the United States sailed from Brest, France, on July 13 and are expected to reach New York on August 3. The battleship Oostriesland and the cruiser Frankfurt will remain at New York, but the three destroyers which make up the remainder of the allocated vessels will stay there only two weeks, and will then proceed to Norfolk, Virginia. Arrangements will be made to permit the public to visit the former German craft. The vessels are being escorted to this country by the U. S. S. Hancock and three mine sweepers.

## RAIL UNION LEADERS CONFERENCE

CHICAGO, Illinois—E. H. Fitzgerald, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, arrived here yesterday for a conference with executives of the 16 recognized railroad organizations. On Monday he will confer with 200 general chairmen of the clerks' brotherhood. At a mass meeting Monday night plans will be perfected for the immediate calling of a strike if the awards of the United States Labor Board, now in session here, are not satisfactory, it was said.

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## ALLIED COUNTRIES CONFER ON HOUSING

Inter-Allied Housing Congress  
Has First Meeting in London  
—Legislative Action by Each  
Government Agreed Upon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—The Inter-Allied Housing and Town Planning Congress was recently opened at the Central Hall, Westminster, by Dr. Addison, the Minister of Health, presiding at the first session. The congress, of which Mr. Lloyd George is honorary president, was attended by a large number of delegates representing 25 countries and colonies. H. L. Fisher, the Minister of Education, also being present.

Dr. Addison, after extending a welcome to the delegates, said that they would be asked to discuss the actual post-war housing and town planning policies of the various governments, especially in regard to new legislation and finance. They would also be asked, he said, to discuss the possibility of securing the preparation and official acceptance by the government of each country of a housing program, with a view to establishing comprehensive and adequate housing provision within the period of the next 20 years. A resolution was carried at the afternoon session urging legislative action by each government.

### Local Authorities Relied on

It was pointed out that at the termination of hostilities this country, like all other countries, was faced with a grave shortage of houses, and at the same time with an equally grave shortage of skilled staff, labor, material, and money; and here, as elsewhere, industry generally was disorganized. All these factors had to be remedied; and in consequence of the high cost of housing, the provision previously derivable from public enterprise, it was decided that the country should rely mainly on the various local authorities to execute the necessary housing schemes, aided by liberal financial assistance from the central exchequer.

Detailed provisions for the scheme were worked out in the Housing and Town Planning Act, which was passed last year, and for the first time that statute placed a definite obligation on every local authority to prepare and submit within a specified time a scheme for meeting the housing needs of their area; and as soon as the scheme was approved the local authorities were required to carry out the program. In addition to legislative measures administrative action had followed in a variety of directions. They had taken special steps to establish a high standard for all local authorities and others to follow. A manual had been prepared providing for the planning of sites and for the planning of houses. They aimed at securing in their housing schemes that the houses should not exceed 12 to the acre.

### Definite Progress Made

They had, of course, still to meet and overcome great difficulties in the execution of the housing scheme. The cost of the houses was very high. There was a shortage of labor and difficulties in repairing the shortage. The government, however, Dr. Addison stated, was facing these difficulties courageously, and in one respect they were armed with a considerable power, namely, the power of the local authorities to restrict building which interfered with the expeditious progress of housing schemes. In spite of the difficulties met with, they had a record of definite progress of which the country had no reason to be ashamed.

Up to the end of May the schemes submitted and approved by local authorities and public utility societies showed the following results: Over 48,000 acres of land had been approved as sites for houses; they had approved nearly 4000 lay-out schemes, and the detailed house plans for no fewer than 187,000 houses; tenders also had been definitely sanctioned for 107,000 houses. Provided unforeseen difficulties did not arise, Dr. Addison said, they might look forward to having a large number of houses built before the end of the present year, and the delegates would be able to judge for themselves in their visits up and down the country, as to the standard of the houses which were being provided.

"In the proper housing of the people," Dr. Addison said, "lies the health and contentment of every nation. If we look at it from the purely materialistic standpoint we shall see that however expensive housing may be at this time, we shall effect a corresponding saving in the advantages which every community must gain from the output of a strong and healthy population. But, looking at it from the higher point of view, regarding simply the well-being of the people, we all realize, I think, that healthy homes mean for the workers of the country first health, then contentment, then self-respect and finally loyalty to the ordered progress of society."

### Congress Gives Impetus

"The cause of housing is receiving a great impetus from this congress. Every one who reflects cannot fail to be struck by the fact that here gathered together are representatives from all parts of the world, to exchange views, to benefit by the experience of each other, to gain and give mutual assistance in the solution of the housing problem."

"The congress will crystallize and give forth a collective expression of opinion as to the paramount importance of housing. It will bear witness

to the awakened conscience of civilized peoples in this fundamental need. It is, I think, fortunate and indeed significant that one of the first international meetings after the conclusion of peace should be assembled to discuss housing. It is certain that had conditions of home life constitute a constant source of domestic and social discontent, and by building well the homes for our people, we shall lay the surest foundation for peaceful progress in the world."

## INSTALLING NEW WELSH PRELATE

New Era in Welsh Churches  
Activity Since Separation Is  
Marked by Appointment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—A ceremony, which Mr. Lloyd George designated as one of the most dramatic episodes in the history of Wales, and one which would be woven into the texture of the Nation's story, was recently enacted within the small cathedral of St. Asaph, North Wales. The occasion was that of the enthronement of the new Archbishop of Wales, Dr. Alfred George Edwards, and it marked an epoch in the Episcopal record of the principality, inasmuch as it completed a fresh era of the church's activity after its severance from the official Church of England.

Representatives of every creed, faith, and party in the country were present at the installation, and Prince Arthur of Connaught attended, in place of the Prince of Wales, in order to convey the King's interest on the historic occasion. The legal profession was also represented, and Mr. Lloyd George as Prime Minister of England, occupied a place of honor in the cathedral.

The enthronement ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who also delivered an address from the pulpit. The proceedings were simple yet dignified, and the gathering within the palace grounds afterward provided the thousands of men and women of Wales who had assembled there the opportunity to acclaim and welcome their new prelate. As Dr. Edwards stepped out on the terrace and was presented to the people by his peers, great cheers greeted him and resounded throughout the woodlands adjoining, in a manner that would indicate truth in the English primates' statement, that it might be a fact that the Church of Wales had lost its ancient endowments, but it gained instead what it had long desired—the good will and amity of every religious and social force in Wales.

### Inspiration and Encouragement

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his address, recalled a considerable tract of Welsh ecclesiastical history, which he set forth as a profitable field of study both for inspiration and encouragement for the new church. Referring to present-day affairs, the archbishop endeavored to steer clear of controversy but hardly found it easy. He rehearsed any attempt to appraise the full meaning or to forecast the full consequence of disestablishment, but he declared, unequivocally, that the loss of ancient endowments must restrict and hamper the church's power.

He stated, however, that they had set their hands to the task of meeting those difficulties and of making good the loss which they all deplored. "Against those who have wrought those things," said the prelate, "we make no recrimination today. We desire to ascribe no motive whatever, but what is straightforward and good."

### End of an Old Feud

Mr. Lloyd George, in proposing the toast of the Archbishop of Wales at the luncheon which followed the installation, made a short speech which provoked much laughter and applause, and revealed him as one just as conversant with Welsh ecclesiastical history as any bishop present. In the ceremony of that day, the Premier remarked, they were not witnessing the erection of a new archbishopric, but were heralding the restoration of an old one. A skilful touch upon previous history, accompanied by a knowing glance at the archbishops of Canterbury and York, called forth laughter and cheers. The allusion was to the fact that Englishmen were worshipping wood and stone when the Welsh claimed that they were already civilized.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke highly of the new archbishop's courage and devotion in the lost cause of disestablishment, and acknowledged, with a smile full of meaning, that his own experience warranted him in stating that Dr. Edwards was a good fighter against long odds. In concluding, the speaker claimed that the day's ceremony marked the end of an old feud, which had embittered Welsh life for a generation. The end had been attained, he declared, not by victory, but by appeasement.

The Archbishop of Wales, in response, said that the meeting that day was held under conditions for which Mr. Lloyd George was not wholly irresponsible. The speaker concluded, however, with the tribute that the world had awakened to the fact that the Empire owed its life to a Welshman.

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## COTTON GROWING SCHEME IN BRITAIN

Treasury's Aid to Be Asked to  
Help in Financing Empire  
Scheme Involving Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—Directly Mr. Lloyd George comes back from Spa, the Lancashire members and also the Empire Development Committee in the House of Commons hope to meet him and arrive at some definite understanding on what the State proposes to do to stimulate cotton growing within the Empire. Some little time ago they had an interview with the Prime Minister, when he expressed himself sympathetic to the idea of State aid provided the manufacturers themselves were ready to cooperate, and would put before him a concrete scheme which the Treasury would approve.

Apparently the Treasury wants a scheme which would be largely worked on an economic basis, in other words so that they would get their money back one day if they advanced any now for development work. Obviously, the first step to take is to find out how much the Treasury is ready to advance, and what are its conditions for doing so, and the post-Spa meeting will be to clear the ground.

### Cotton Supply Important

From being a question of academic importance, the provision of cotton has become a very vital one to Great Britain. Already one hears manufacturers talking as if it would be extremely difficult, owing to the expected shortage of supply from America—where this year there is a poor crop—to carry on for the five years which must elapse before they could produce an adequate supply of empire-grown cotton, even if they started to do it at once.

Some of them even go as far as proposing a joint understanding with the United States to portion out the available cotton, but it is not easy to see what would be the advantage to their trans-Atlantic cousins unless it is proposed to give them some sort of compensation in other directions. In such an understanding Japan would have to come in, and no doubt she would be ready, but little chance of anything on these lines being arranged is seen.

### Transport Facilities Needed

What is the real plan of the advocates of this vast scheme of empire cotton growing? The actual growth of cotton is only a part of the scheme, which involves harbor work, railway construction, and even shipping facilities. No cotton manufacturer now realizes that any less comprehensive undertaking is of practical value. They point particularly at Nigeria, where there is plenty of excellent cotton-growing land, but where, so it is understood, the harbor facilities are so poor that the existing accommodation is congested for two years ahead, where the railway transport is so bad that several hundred thousand pounds worth of oil seeds are being wasted annually because of the impossibility of getting them to the coast, where in short it is quite useless to try and develop land sown unless prior work is first taken in hand. Much the same transport difficulty exists in regard to Uganda, but here the transport question is being faced, and therefore it is fairly safe to assume that the great beginning will be made in West Africa.

Vast sums of money will be needed. Even the manufacturers talk as if it were not unreasonable to expect them to put up £10,000,000, though they would doubtless expect a similar sum from the government. They lament, however, that action has not been taken before because trade is not so good as it was, and with the excess profits tax many big firms have not the floating capital to invest on the scale proposed. As, however, this is a vital matter to Lancashire, it will have to move, and therefore it can be

taken as quite certain that a deal will be fixed up with the Prime Minister and the Treasury.

### Long Staple Cotton Essential

At the same time efforts are to be made in other countries in the British Empire to obtain the long staple cotton which is so essential to Lancashire. In all probability a commencement in this direction will be made in India, where manufacturers think there are very big openings, provided local growers will pay greater heed to Lancashire requirements. Those therefore, who wish to profit by participation in this big movement will have to adapt themselves to what Great Britain needs.

There will always be a safe market for the cotton grower, but it will only be safe as long as he makes himself familiar with the requirements of the manufacturer. Since Lancashire wishes to a certain extent to call the tune, it will have to pay the piper. Yet it can safeguard its supply of cotton at the cost of £20,000,000 or even a good deal more it will be the cheapest investment it ever made.

## STRIKERS ON INDIAN RAILWAY HOLD OUT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The strike on the North Western Railway continues, and the strikers have replied to the authorities demanding (1) that the original men dismissed shall be reinstated without any penalty, (2) that all strikers shall be reinstated without fine or loss of pay or break in service, (3) that the North Western Railway Union shall be recognized as the future channel of communication, (4) that their grievances as to pay and conditions of labor be redressed. Sir George Barnes had an interview with the principal leaders of the strike in which he urged the men to return to work. He pointed out that the authorities had already agreed to clause 1 of the strikers' demands. The authorities wished to encourage a union but they felt that it should be really representative of all railway employees, and in order to form such a union the agent would call on all the various classes to select representatives to form a committee to deal with the subject, and this committee's recommendations would be sympathetically considered by the government.

With regard to the question of gratuities the strikers had, by going on strike, forfeited all claim to gratuities on account of previous service, which could only be granted on a certificate that service had not been broken. This had been fully understood by the strikers throughout. The bonus addition to the provident fund was, however, on a different footing, and if the men returned to work the agent would guarantee that this bonus would not be forfeited. The government were quite prepared to consider any grievances in connection with pay and labor conditions. In conclusion Sir George Barnes again urged the men to return to work and pointed out that the authorities, by their previous notice, had shown that they wished to act with consideration.

The strikers have been warning men who are still working and others who wish to return to work that they will eventually lose their employment as the strike leaders will insist on their discharge. The authorities have therefore issued a statement saying that no man who remains loyal will suffer in any way in the future but their service will be fully recognized. The agent has also issued a notice giving the strikers one more week in which to return to work. New men have been employed and more men will be taken on and these will not be dismissed in order to make room for the strikers when they wish to return to work. The strike at the Madras Oil Works has come to an end and the men have resumed work. The company considered the claims of the men, some of which they have granted, but they have refused to give pay for the days on which the men were absent on strike. The Burma railroad strike has also come to an end, the men having resumed work on the terms of the agent's letter and a number of the ringleaders have been ejected.

## ZIONISTS' AIM NOW IS RECONSTRUCTION

Dr. Weizmann Declares They  
Stand Holding Charter of Liberty  
for Which They Had  
Striven Thousands of Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—The twenty-first annual conference of the English Zionist Federation was recently held with a great gathering of enthusiastic delegates and visitors. Dr. Weizmann, the president, occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings by declaring that Jews stood today with that charter of liberty in their hands, for which they had striven and yearned during thousands of years. The task before them now, he said, was one of reconstruction, and through the maze of details, which were necessarily connected with such a complicated subject, three main lines of development could be discerned, namely, agriculture, industry, and education.

### Land Survey Proposed

Palestine possessed vast stretches of unoccupied, and uncultivated land, the speaker continued, which had belonged, in the past, to the Turkish Government, but which now stood at the disposal of the mandatory power. One of the earliest undertakings of this power would be a proper survey of the land, followed by an arrangement with the Jewish agency, which was to be set up in Palestine, for the taking over of these tracts, for their development, and for the close settlement of Jewish colonists. Dr. Weizmann declared that, with organized expansion, good homes, and efficient government, there were unlimited possibilities for agricultural development, which would certainly satisfy the next four or five generations of Jewry.

A point frequently raised was that of the fitness of the Jew to become an agricultural peasant or an agricultural laborer, the president said, and the answer to that, he considered, was in the affirmative, if one fundamental condition were fulfilled, namely, that agriculture should be raised to the highest possible development.

### Industrial Outlook

Regarding the industrial outlook of the country, it was stated that Palestine would never become a country which would attract the rapacious speculator, for it was, fortunately, not rich in either gold mines or oil wells. Its water power was said to be sufficient for the opening out of industries.

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tries, and also for the complete electrification of the country, which Dr. Weizmann considered of the greatest importance from the social point of view. The speaker urged that a start must be made without vested interests, and that home industries and industrial small holdings should be developed, instead of the massing together of people in factories, a condition which he strongly deprecated.

Education was considered of the greatest importance by Jews, the president affirmed, and elementary and secondary schools, and finally, high schools, would have to be built quickly. The technical schools in Haifa would be reopened and the University of Jerusalem built on Mt. Scopus. The political conditions, which would be laid down in the mandate, would be sufficiently strong and clear to admit of the foregoing developments. It was stated that Palestine would not attract international capital; but it would draw national capital furnished by the Jews, in order to make Palestine their home. The ports and doors of the country, it was hoped, would be open within a very short time.

### Appeal to Mandatory Power

Dr. Weizmann referred to the imprisonment of Vladimir Jabotinsky and his colleagues at Acca, and begged his audience to respectfully appeal to the mandatory powers for their immediate release, as he said those deeds, enacted in Jerusalem, had been organized by enemies of the Jews, in the hope of showing that Arabs and Jews could not live together in a friendly way. Dr. Weizmann declared that the two peoples could and would live together, as friends, and that a massacre in Jerusalem, such as had taken place, could not frighten Zionists.

The centers of Arab civilization, he declared, were Damascus, Baghdad, and Mecca, and he expressed his hope that a great and flourishing Arab nation would there grow up. The hand of friendship was stretched out to the Arabs in Palestine, with the hope that they would proceed with the Jews along the lines of development which had just been set forth.

Dr. Weizmann moved the following resolution, which was carried with low

great acclamation: "That this twenty-first annual conference of the English Zionist Federation expresses its gratitude to the Supreme Council for its incorporation at San Remo on April 24, 1920, of the Balfour declaration in the treaty with Turkey, and for granting a mandate for Palestine to Great Britain; it puts on record its high appreciation of the illustrious service to the Jewish nation of the statesmen of the peoples of the allied and associated governments which have collaborated in this memorial achievement; and it pledges itself that the Zionists of England will spare no effort and no sacrifice for the reconstitution of Palestine as the Jewish national home."

### Beginning Civil Administration

The president, replying to questions, gave information on several important points. The date of the commencement of the civil administration, which would make possible the inauguration of all schemes of development, Dr. Weizmann said, would be July 1, and it was made clear that the administration would be introduced, whether the Turkish treaty was signed or not, by that date. Together with the administration, which would be British, and not Jewish, a Jewish agency or council would be formed without political control. This council would have a measure of economic influence, and immigration might be placed in its hands. Generally, it would act as an advisory council to the administration, in all matters affecting the Jewish national home.

Dr. Weizmann stated, on the subject of immigration, that it was necessary that the country should be, at once, put into a condition for receiving settlers. The first essential was that there should be receiving and controlling stations in the emigrating countries—in Poland, the Ukraine, Lithuania, and to a smaller extent in what was formerly Austria and Turkey. The second important matter was housing. It was necessary, almost immediately, to start a large building program. It might be possible, the president declared, to receive 25,000 to 30,000 settlers within twelve months, and this number should be increased, as each successive batch of settlers developed the land and made it possible for a growing stream to follow.

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## PUTTING THE TZECH REPUBLIC IN ORDER

Dr. Alice Masaryk Says Political Constitution Has to Be Built Up, but Tzechs Have Clear Idea of Way to Build

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Dr. Alice Masaryk, daughter of the President of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, and herself the president of the Tzecho-Slovak Red Cross, who is at present on a visit to England, gave a most interesting address recently at 7, Eaton Square, London, in which she outlined the constructive work which is being done in Tzecho-Slovakia at the present time.

Dr. Masaryk was introduced by James Keating, who gave a brief but comprehensive survey of Tzecho-Slovakia, which was situated, he said, right in the center of Europe and comprised a territory of 50,000 square miles inhabited by 13,000,000 people. The republic was formally recognized by France about two and a half years ago, he continued, and by Japan, the United States, and Great Britain approximately six months later, the present Constitution being formed on February 29, 1920.

### East and West

It was quite true, Dr. Masaryk said, that Tzecho-Slovakia was in the center of Europe, and because of this position it was perhaps a good reflection of the conditions in Europe. Although comprising one nation, the western and eastern parts of the republic were so absolutely different in every way that they might almost be taken for distinct nations. In the west, which was mainly industrial, the German element was predominant, whereas in the east the country was largely agricultural, and the people were of the Slav type.

Dealing with the question of their relationship to their neighbors, particularly Germany, Dr. Masaryk put the facts in the following way: The German sea, she said, had been beating in on Bohemia and gradually encroaching on it, making indentations here and there. The republic had been a firm bulwark against German encroachment toward the east, and for this reason she emphasized the importance that the places where the Germans had encroached to the extent of becoming a majority should be left under Tzech rule, although they were Tzech minorities in the strict sense of the word. Should these minorities be given up, Dr. Masaryk declared, the German sea would again commence beating in and German majorities would gradually be built up on the outskirts of the Tzech Republic.

### Conditions Good

On the whole, Dr. Masaryk continued, conditions in the country were good, both as regards the political and the food situations. On the surface, perhaps, things did not look as promising as they really were. When moving into a new house, she instance, there is a certain stage when waste papers are lying around, and everything looks very untidy, but those who are moving know that this condition is only transitory and that everything will be ship-shape in a very short time. Tzecho-Slovakia was at this same stage where things were being prepared, and therefore perhaps did not show to the best advantage.

Regarding the political situation, Dr. Masaryk said, a constitution had to be built up, but they had a comparatively firm foundation on which to build and a clear idea of the way to build. One excellent feature of the situation was that they had no strikes and no political disturbances of any kind. All the same, Dr. Masaryk said, building a constitution was not such a simple affair as building a house, and it meant very hard work. A disinclination for hard work is usually one of the after results of a great war, but it was all-important that this lassitude should be overcome, if a lasting constitution was to be established.

### New Constitution Formed

The Tzechs, she said, had already formed a new constitution. They had two houses, a House of Delegates and a Senate, the former consisting of 200 members, 10 of whom are women, and the latter 150. These two houses together formed the National Assembly. Women have exactly the same parliamentary rights as men. The President is elected for seven years. In many respects the Tzechs regarded the British as their teachers, and they wished to imbue the children, who were to be the future citizens of the Tzech State, with the highest ideals of citizenship and constitutional rights which, in her opinion, were exemplified in the British Nation.

"For instance," Dr. Masaryk remarked laughingly, "when I came three days ago to England, I had to go through the Customs House, and they told me I must have my baggage opened; even if it were the King of England, he must do the same. That I think is the right spirit." It was this truly democratic idea that she wished to see taught in all the schools. "Democracy," she continued, "does not mean vulgarity, though people very often confuse the two."

### Production Excellent

With regard to the food situation, Dr. Masaryk declared that production had been excellent, and the estimated crop this year was 700,000 tons, of which 400,000 metric tons were available for export. These crops consist mainly of wheat and sugar beet, the latter of which it is hoped to export mainly to England. The fields are well tilled, and as more land comes under cultivation, the food prospects will continually improve. Naturally, there is a vast amount of leeway to

make up, but though it may sometimes be difficult to note any progress at all, still all the same, food conditions are steadily and surely improving.

This, Dr. Masaryk said, was a most important consideration in the construction of a new state. The people must be adequately fed, and then there will be no fertile soil in which Bolshevism can flourish. It was when people were hungry, she said, that Bolshevism gained a footing among them. However, she felt confident that the Tzechs would be able to resist any tendency toward Bolshevism, as besides the satisfactory state of the country's crops, the Tzechs were very sound thinkers, and therefore were not easily swayed.

Education in Tzecho-Slovakia, continued Dr. Masaryk, had started on a very sound basis. In the east, or the agricultural part, where she herself was brought up, there were formerly scarcely any schools at all, and the few that did exist were under Magyar rule. "In one year," Dr. Masaryk said, "we have built 3000 schools in this part. In every village now, the biggest and most splendid building is always the school, and in the whole country the number of illiterate is only 1 per cent. And all this has been accomplished in one year, a record of which Tzecho-Slovakia may justly feel proud."

### Devoted to Social Work

On social conditions, Dr. Masaryk is an expert, as she gave up her place in the National Assembly in order to devote herself to social work. The great desire of the whole Tzech nation, she declared, was to bring up the children to be good citizens. The condition of the children at present was acute, but owing largely to Mr. Hoover's efforts, 500,000 children were being fed, thus meeting their physical needs to a great extent.

The main consideration, however, in Dr. Masaryk's opinion, was to try to instill the true idea of citizenship and truthfulness into the children. During the war, she said, the entire Tzech nation was on the side of the entente, but being under Austrian dominion, outwardly they had to side with the Central Empires. Even the children, though thinking one way, had to talk in another, and they now had to learn that they were free to speak the truth as they thought it.

The splendid Siberian Army of Tzech soldiers, which had made that wonderful march across Russia, was deeply interested in the welfare of the children, and the latter on their part cherished such a profound admiration for the soldiers that they wished to imitate them in every way. There was, therefore, every hope, Dr. Masaryk considered, that they would learn to live up to the motto of the Tzech nation, "Veritas vincit." Truth wins.

### Experience in Prison

In reply to a question as to her experiences in prison in Austria, Dr. Masaryk said she was confined in a cell with eight other women, only three of whom were political prisoners, the remainder being ordinary criminals. One woman, a French woman, was undergoing sentence for speaking to her little dog in French, which was adjudged to be treason. One thing her imprisonment had taught her, she asserted, was that if one had a high ideal in which one believed, it was possible to command respect even in prison, while those who gave way to weakness and despair were shown no mercy whatsoever.

Questioned about present relations between the Tzechs and the Poles, Dr. Masaryk declared that the Tzechs had no desire at all for war with Poland, and she hoped this would not be the outcome. Indeed, personally she felt absolutely certain it would not be. The Tzech's position, she said, was entirely clear. They believed the disputed territory belonged to them because they had been there 600 years, but all the same, they were perfectly willing that the matter should be decided by a plebiscite. They believed in the peace that was signed, and they wanted a plebiscite, and that, she declared, was everything.

## JOHN W. DAVIS AT LAW CONGRESS IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, England—The American Ambassador, John W. Davis, chairman of the conference on the laws of war, at sea, presided over the resumed sittings of the conference of the International Law Association held in the Portsmouth Town Hall. The address of the American Ambassador evoked considerable interest, especially in view of the references made on the previous day by Lord Reading to the attitude of the United States toward the League of Nations, when the chief justice said that he was assured that the moral influence of a liberty loving people must have a powerful value in supporting the ideals which animated the League.

The American Ambassador, in his address, assured the conference that the United States in spite of political cross currents, had a deep and lasting interest in the growth, enlightenment, and supremacy of international law. Referring to the differences of opinion which for the moment divided the American people about the form and content of the covenant, he stated that those differences should not be taken as evidence of unwillingness to promote international harmony.

It was, the Ambassador stated, a needy world on which one looked today; a world that needed food and clothing, fuel and shelter, raw materials, as also the means to buy them. Above all these, however, was the need for an opportunity for every man to enjoy in peace the fruit of his labor, with no one molest him. In the calendar of the world's necessities, the primal need was law and order, without which industry must be fruitless and husbandry barren. So long as the only law was the will of the strongest, it would be idle to cry peace when there was no peace. It was of happy augury, therefore, he

felt, that the conference met at a time when the world was sickened of the rule of force and was seeking some other guarantee for its security.

The Ambassador then referred to the criticisms which had been leveled at the League of Nations, and to the attitude of the extreme internationalist, who could see virtue in every country but his own. It had been said that it was almost as important to human happiness that law should be certain as that it should be just. Whether the road was long or short, easy or arduous, the day must and would come, he believed, when the nations of the world would submit themselves to definite rules of conduct, whose violation would receive the united condemnation of mankind.

## AMERICA AS MARKET FOR IRISH PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—At the council meeting of the Dublin Development Association, held recently, a letter was read from J. L. Fawcitt, of New York, and it was agreed that the vast amount of highly important commercial and industrial information it contained should be circulated among the members of the association interested in the various subjects with which it dealt. The writer said that the market in America for granite blocks for paving was a very important one, that the prices given for them were high, the present rate of exchange affording a decided advantage to the Irish quarry owners.

As Mr. Fawcitt also pointed out, the connection of so many Irish-Americans with the building industry in the United States insures the offer of particularly favorable terms for any offers of the kind. He added that shipping firms were prepared to offer specially favorable freight rates in order to encourage the trade. A considerable amount of correspondence with regard to the possibility of securing adequate supplies of American Portland cement delivered c. i. f. at competitive prices in Ireland was also forwarded by Mr. Fawcitt.

Correspondence was also read dealing with the fine market in America for Carrigreen moss and sphagnum moss, and also with the efforts often made to pass as Irish lace, or Irish crochet, fraudulent imports, and with the manufacture of paper pulp from seaweed in Japan; a system that J. L. Fawcitt submitted to the consideration of Irish paper makers. His offer to act on behalf of any Irish exporter who might have difficulties with American trade was much appreciated, and the council thanked him also for his extensive and valuable information.

## WOMEN'S WORK AT GENEVA IS UNIQUE

International Note of Individualism Was Struck at Congress in Louder Tone Than Hitherto at Any Assembly of the Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The eighth congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance is over; the delegates of 31 countries, including every European country except Belgium and Russia, women from the gorgeous east, from the vivid west, from the far north of Iceland, from the sunny south of Australia, have returned to their homes from Geneva, after a week of work unparalleled in the history of the alliance.

It was a week of particular interest to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who was present at the first meeting held in Washington, District of Columbia, in the year 1902 to form the alliance, with the object of binding together the women of all countries for one purpose only, namely to gain the vote for women.

### Bold Claim for Equality

At that congress the "Declaration of Principles" agreed to was based on those embodied in the American Declaration of Independence, and made a bold claim for the absolute equality of women with men as being born equally free and independent members of the human race, equally endowed with intelligence and ability, and equally entitled to the free exercise of their individual rights and liberty.

It was inevitable that the alliance should have its birth in America, the guardian of religious liberty, the rights of conscience, and the right of self-government. Each biennial congress saw an increased number of countries enter the alliance, but down to 1913, when the alliance met at Budapest, few had given the national suffrage to women; still fewer had recognized the right of women to enter parliament.

### Note of Internationalism

The individual note of internationalism was uppermost in this as in other public questions. Then came the long years of the world war. And in 1920 the International Woman Suffrage Alliance sees reflected in its congress the signs of the new world that are rising from the ashes of the old.

Eighteen more countries have enfranchised their women since 1913;

the woman thought has penetrated into the very center of lawmaking in America and in Germany and England, to say nothing of many smaller countries; the East has joined hands with the West, the North with the South, and thus has the international note of individualism been struck by the women of the world in a louder tone than has sounded through any assembly of nations that has yet met.

The essential oneness of humanity has never been more clearly demonstrated than on the occasions when the women of the eastern countries voiced their claim to complete equality with white men and women, their claim to contribute the special gifts of their respective races to the service of all, their appeal to the West to help them protect their people from the weaknesses of the West.

But the congress was not without its lighter moments, and an amusing object lesson was given at the meeting of representatives of the enfranchised countries. The enfranchised women sat in a large half circle at one end of the platform, wearing their national colors, while the women of the unenfranchised countries, a small group, sat at the other end.

"I never thought," said Mrs. Chapman Catt, "that I should live to see the day when I should have to ask enfranchised women to hurry up with what they had to say, because there were so many of them!"

### Greetings of Turkey

"Did the Swiss Government send a representative to this congress?" asked Mrs. Catt on another occasion. "I don't quite remember. . . . Ah! I remember now. No! . . . It was Turkey!" and she led forward the Turkish woman who brought the greetings of her government and fellow-women of Turkey. This delegate made a striking picture in her black garb with a background of gorgeous saris and silvery kimonos worn by the women of India, China and Japan.

Though the delegates realized that revolution is stalking through the world, burning incense to a monstrous image of "Liberty," many recalled the fact that all down the ages a higher sense of Liberty has struggled for and found expression in spite of the crimes committed in her name. The recognition of the expanding but unifying purpose that brought together the women of so many countries, enlarged their hope that right and justice will triumph sooner than surface appearances indicate.

These brought to the congress an individual and national hope; they take back to their own lands a new spirit of international unity based upon that new conception of love which, in spite of wars and rumors of wars, is beginning to fill the hearts of all peoples, and which was described

by Miss Maude Royden, the first woman to preach in Calvin's Cathedral, as the only constructive force in the universe.

And thus the Declaration of Women's Independence, drawn up in 1902, makes way in 1920 for a Declaration of Interdependence, inspired by a fundamental idea of unity shining clearly through the present mists of the earth.

## ALLOTMENT GARDENS POPULAR IN VIENNA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—In peace times the Viennese knew little or nothing of gardening, neither in flowers nor useful produce. The war with its accompanying shortage of foodstuffs has changed all this. Today, it is estimated, that at least 55,000 Viennese families are cultivating—and with great success and profit—small plots of ground in the suburbs of Vienna. Men, women and children are all at work to increase the produce of the soil.

This season these amateur gardeners are looking forward to record crops; probably twice as great as last year. It is expected that altogether there will be at least 5000 wagon-loads of fruit, vegetables and potatoes. Taken at the very low estimate of 1 krona per kilogram, the total value of these will amount to 50,000,000 kronen. To this must be added the profits from poultry-keeping, rabbits and goats. These facts show how important this cultivation of small gardens has become. Last year, about 40,000 families had such gardens and this year the number has increased by at least 15,000. Roughly speaking it may be said that one-sixth of the population get their vegetables from their own gardens.

Berlin, which formerly led the other European cities in the number of "Schrebergarten" or allotment gardens, has now been left far behind by Vienna. This extraordinary progress is the more remarkable, as the immediate surroundings of Vienna are not specially favorable for amateur gardening. There are mostly high hills, very steep slopes and little level ground. It is not impossible that these small gardens may not furnish an interesting development in the housing question. Some families are already planning to erect small homes on their garden plots. A Vienna architect has proposed the building of baked clay houses, and experiments will shortly be made in this direction. Should they prove practicable and satisfactory, one may expect to see a large number of them and this would undoubtedly contribute greatly to relieving the present house shortage in Vienna.



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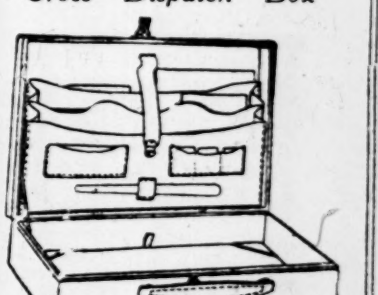
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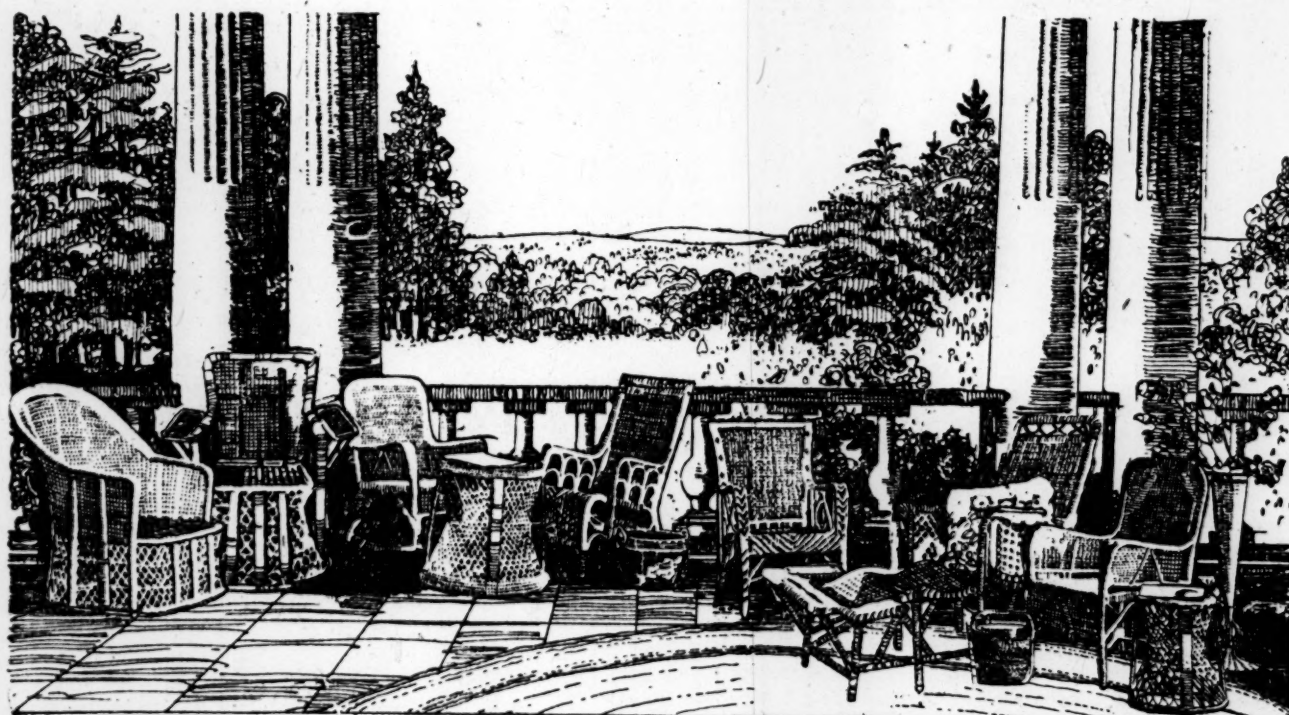
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## TOLERANCE SEEN IN LABOR'S ATTITUDE

Wages Movements in Britain, Having Elements of Industrial Strife, Are Beginning to Shape Themselves More Peacefully

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Wages movements which appeared to have within them all the elements of industrial strife are shaping themselves with a peaceful calm, due to a feeling of tolerance and compromise. First in importance comes the acceptance by the railwaymen of an award issued by the National (Railway) Wages Board, which, although granting less than half originally demanded by the National Union of Railwaymen, yet nevertheless is a very welcome and reasonable addition to the present earnings of railway workers. There is a wide range of grades, and the increases run from 7s. 6d. to 2s. per week, additional to advances recently operating automatically under the sliding scale arrangement which fluctuates with the cost of living.

Generally speaking, the award has given satisfaction, at all events there have been remarkably few protests, probably due to the circumstance that, with one exception, the award was signed by every member of the board. This is gratifying as showing the success of the new arrangement, for, in addition to representatives from the railway companies and railway workers, there were also representatives of "users of railways." The basic plan that other interests than those in immediate conflict are concerned in an industrial dispute and entitled to participate in negotiations prior to deadlock or strike taking place, is one that may profitably be extended to any number of other industries.

### New Claim Recognized

Previous advances in the wages of railwaymen have been based entirely upon the cost of living, taking the pre-war standard of 1914 as the basis; but the present award recognizes the claim that the railway workers are entitled to something better than pre-war standards. The board is careful to point out that comparisons between the wages of railwaymen and other workers, particularly the dockers—of which so much was harped upon by the witnesses who came before them—are not always safe guides, inasmuch as the former are to all intents and purposes immune from vicissitudes caused by unemployment.

The only dissenting member—a representative of the railway companies—states as his reason for being unable to attach his signature to the report that he is opposed to the doctrine of the equality of wages, that is, the comparisons referred to above; that each industry should stand for itself and be self-supporting; that the railways are already overburdened, and that it is a fallacy to think the additional costs can be indefinitely transferred to the public in the way of increased fares and rates. There is, of course, a great deal to be said for this point of view, but time alone will reveal whether the dark prognostications of some of the railway companies' witnesses will mature.

### Shorter Hours Demanded

Just as the results of the railwaymen's award was being made public, the engineers in conference assembled were expressing themselves in no uncertain manner because of the delay in a settlement of the demand for a 44-hour week. It will be remembered that a very grave situation was averted on the hours question in January, 1919, when Belfast and the Clyde struck work; this owing to the skillful and determined action on the part of the national executives, who drew attention to the fact that they were then negotiating with the employees on the question and that irresponsible and unconstitutional stoppages of work simply added to their difficulties.

At a later stage and at the request of the engineering employers the trade union officials agreed to withdraw their application for a shorter working week, pending the result of investigation by a joint committee into the economic effects of the adoption of the 47-hour week. An extensive inquiry was proposed, the union representatives were appointed, but as far as the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is aware, little or nothing further has transpired, the employers urging that the hours question was coupled up with that of payment by results. Be that as it may, the deadlock is unfortunate because of the false position in which it places the responsible officials with their members. As stated, the strikes in the last days of 1919 were prevented from spreading to other centers and eventually were broken down on the Clyde and Belfast, because of strong handling and the assurance given that the matter was being dealt with constitutionally.

### No Proof Seen of Instability

After 18 months' maneuvering, the situation is unchanged—with this difference—that the balance sheets of a number of engineering undertakings bear no proof of the financial instability which led the trade union leaders to postpone the demands for a reduction in hours to 44 per week. The temper of the engineers' delegates in

regard to the attitude of the employers is seen in an attempt to rescind the resolution agreeing to the formation of a joint committee, which was defeated by a narrow majority.

It was also decided to apply for an advance of 6d. per hour for all skilled craftsmen engaged in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, with a proportionate increase on piece work prices. For young men under 18 years of age, it is proposed to apply for 3d. an hour increase. The hearing will take place under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Court, and will be the last under the auspices of that body unless a new ledge of existence is given to it. The "stabilization of wages" comes to an end in September, but it is hardly expected that the government will allow the procedure at present operating—and which, on the whole, has given satisfaction and prevented many strikes—to lapse.

### Industries Independent

A curious situation on the London docks was amicably settled recently at a conference between the London Association of Ship Repairers and the representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Coopers and Joiners. Such an extraordinary rapprochement of the dispute erupt into a Labor daily newspaper, which cast reflection on a firm that has invariably borne a good name among trade unionists, that renders it a duty to explain the facts; also as revealing how interdependent and closely connected one industry is with another.

Following upon the advance in wages conceded to the building trades in Liverpool a few months ago, the employers engaged in ship repairs on the Mersey, in order to retain their joiners, and, if possible, to induce many that had transferred their energies from ships to the building trade because of the higher wage to return, found themselves forced to follow the lead of employers in the latter industry, which resulted in an increase of 12s. per week. London riverside joiners at once applied for similar treatment, but before the employers' association could consider the demand, a number of men walked off ships here and there, while others, acting on the advice of their officials and shop-stewards, remained at work pending negotiations.

### Prices Follow Wages

The statement that the strike was due to the non-payment of an award was to say the least—untrue, and was violently resented by the level-headed, who should be given an opportunity of looking into the matter. This advice was eventually acted upon and the men returned to work.

The foregoing is a typical illustration of "set the ball rolling." None but those who follow the industrial movements closely could have foretold that a peaceful agreement between Labor and Capital in the building industry on the banks of the Mersey would result in a "walk-out" on the Thames. And the ball has by no manner of means stopped rolling yet. Commenting upon the settlement of the recent dispute on the Thames, a responsible official of the newly formed engineering amalgamation expressed the opinion, to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, that within a very short time he and his colleagues would be simply inundated with resolutions from dockside committees, instructing them to proceed and do likewise. All that is best in the trade union movement regard the position as almost hopeless, that wages and prices should be madly chasing round the circle in a vain endeavor to catch up to each other.

### MINERS ACCEPT AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—United Mine Workers of America in District 13, which includes Alberta and eastern British Columbia, have by a vote of 3 to 1 accepted the agreement recently prepared by their representatives and the coal operators. Under this agreement work will be maintained without a break for strikes, for at least two years. The acceptance also signifies that the One Big Union, which for a time flourished like a bay tree among the miners, is broken. The weapon which accomplished this, it is believed, was the action of the Hon. Gideon Robertson, the Minister of Labor, when he refused to recognize or deal with the One Big Union and when he put into force an order requiring the operators to use the check-off system by which the men's United Mine Workers of America dues were deducted out of their checks and paid by the company to the local union. This order was made general throughout the district and only United Mine Workers of America were allowed in the mines. The Minister of Labor claimed that experience had shown the government that the One Big Union could not be trusted, and that they treated agreements like scraps of paper. Thus his drastic action. As a result the miners are now back on a sound union basis, with assurance of steady work for at least 24 months.

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## POLITICS LIKELY TO BE BRISK IN CANADA

Party Leaders Are All Three Ambitious and Appeared on Political Horizon as Result of Changes Caused by the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The present is a young man's era in Canada. In the federal field of politics there are three party leaders, each of whom is a young man, and one of whom is Premier of the Dominion. There have been men who have come to the leadership of a party in Canada at as early an age as the Hon. Arthur Meighen, but none have achieved premiership at such an early age. And not since the days of Pitt (who was Premier at 24) has any man in England grasped the reins of power so soon in life as has Canada's new Prime Minister.

All of the party leaders, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Premier of Canada, and leader of the National Liberal and Conservative Party, the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Opposition, and the Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Agrarian Party, have youth and ambition on their side. All three flared upon the political horizon at a time when a new order of things had come through the war, and when many old political shibboleths had been relegated to the limbo of the past. It is a brave man, indeed, who would covet leadership, even of an opposition party, in times like these, but all three have courage; and they will need it.

Mr. Meighen has probably the more difficult position. Upon him devolves the task of establishing a ministry from the ruins of one grown weary, and from the remnants of a government from which there have been many important retirements in recent months. To him has fallen the difficult duty of preserving some at least of the elements of "union," while at the same time establishing a cleavage between his own and the forces arrayed against him openly. He must bring popularity from an unpopular position gained through necessity, but highly irksome, and unpopular war measures. He has become head of a government at a time when no government is safe from successful attack, and when even by-elections are dangerous. Under the circumstances it is hard to see how he could covet the position. And yet there were no serious "contestants" for it but himself. Nominees there were, but most of them had nomination thrust upon them, and the only serious competitor of Mr. Meighen, refused to undertake the responsibility.

### Selection Popular

He entered the lists with the ambition of youth, and with little care whether he held the position of First Minister, for a day, a week, or a year, or whether, when he finally had to face the electorate, he was returned as victor, or as His Majesty's Loyal Opposition. If the latter fate is ultimately his, he will undoubtedly make an excellent opposition leader at a time when, after all, that position is almost as important as that of Premier, and head of the Treasury Benchers. In the meantime, however, he is forming a Ministry, and the public is more interested in what he will do as Premier.

There is no doubt that the selection of Mr. Meighen is popular with the rank and file of the party of which he is leader, however much difference there may have been among his cabinet colleagues as to his suitability for the task. The appointment, moreover, has met with much commendation from the editorial columns of Canadian newspapers. To this there is, however, a marked exception—Quebec. In the columns of the "Devoir," Henri Bourassa, former leader of the Nationalist Party, has much misgiving as to the attitude which the new Premier will show toward that Province, and declares that Sir Robert Borden has placed a "tiger-cat" upon the shoulders of the French-Canadian people.

Sir Robert Borden failed to bring Quebec into "union" at the time of its formation, because of the issue of conscription. It was, however, his

aim later, when conscription had ceased to be an issue, to try again. He realized that there could not be a "national" government in which 2,500,000 people had no representation. That is probably what actuated him to urge Sir Thomas White to take the leadership. Sir Thomas, he believed, might establish the entente. The question now is: Will Mr. Meighen succeed in doing so? That at least is one of the difficult tasks before him.

The Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King inherited his name from William Lyon Mackenzie of history. He was one of the first to offer congratulations to the new Premier when the latter was sworn in recently. Mr. King, who is a former legislator at Toronto and a former diplomat at Ottawa, was in from Kingsmere in the Gatineau Hills to congratulate the new First Minister and welcome him to the fray. The handicap against Mr. King has probably been removed to some extent by the fact that his chief opponent is now a man as young as himself, if somewhat more resourceful in politics.

The leader of the Opposition is an apostle of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and an exponent of Liberal doctrines as learned at his venerable knee. As a follower of Sir Wilfrid in 1917, he was an opponent of conscription. During the war he was connected with the Rockefeller Foundation in the work of establishing industrial peace at a time when industrial production was vastly needed. He was selected as leader by a national convention held in August of last year, and elected to the House, through a by-election in Quebec. His followers in the House, however, comprise but 81, of whom 63 are from the Province of Quebec. In fact all but half a dozen of the total were elected against conscription in 1917.

His tariff platform approximates that of the Agrarian Party, and at the past session that group in the House frequently voted with him, notably on his motion calling for a general election, and on his amendment to the budget proposals. Nevertheless there is a distinct cleavage. This cleavage will be evident at the next general election, when it is doubtful if any considerable number of his candidates will be nominated in the Prairie Provinces. His strength at present is in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and if he comes to power it will be necessary for him to seek a coalition with other progressive elements. He is a man of much erudition, with a good presence, a proclivity for hard work, and study, and a resourcefulness in debate.

### Not a Politician

The Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Agrarian Party, does not boast of being a politician. He has always been associated with the land, and is at present head of the Grain Growers Company. He first entered politics in 1917 as a member of the New Union Government, and as Minister of Agriculture. He left that government on the issue of the tariff after the budget of 1919, and went to the cross benches with 10 other dissentients. Since then he has been engaged in organizing the farmers' fight for the federal field. He has found him in the House a small following of 14, of all former stripes of politics, including Labor, and Conservative. His first lieutenant is Dr. Clark of Red Deer, a Free Trader, and former follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier; but Mr. Crerar himself does not profess to be a Free Trader.

His party will carry many seats in the next election, especially in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Of itself it may not, however, be able to form a government. Then, if the farmers, and Liberals, are together in the majority, it will be for Mr. King, and Mr. Crerar to decide who shall form the coalition or whether there shall be dual leadership. By some it is rumored that E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, may step up into the federal arena and replace Mr. Crerar.

With three properly constituted political parties, headed by three young, and ambitious leaders, strenuous politics may be looked for in the future.

**WAR NURSE HONORED**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Miss Julia L. Stinard of New York was appointed yesterday by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, as superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps with the relative rank of major. She received the D. S. M. and the British R. R. C. for services in the Nurse Corps during the war.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Jail Emptying Continues  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—Reduced jail populations as a direct result of the dry law are abundant in counties of this State. A 50 per cent reduction of cases is reported in Atlantic County. In Burlington, in November, 1917, there were 65 prisoners in the jail as compared with 4 on May 6. Morris County shows a 60 per cent decrease since January. A 40 per cent reduction for the past four months is reported in Mercer. Only one inmate has been committed for intoxication in Ocean County since January. In Sussex the reduction is from 34 to 13 from May, 1919, to May, 1920. Cumberland County shows a 50 per cent falling off due to the dry law. The jail average in Union was from 90 to 100 people four years ago. It is now 26.

**Tremendous Saving Seen**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Reflecting a tremendous saving in the costs of government, the third section of his detailed study of the social and economic effects of prohibition is presented by Dr. W. E. McClellan as official investigator of the Federated Council of Churches of Christ in America.

"The returns for houses of correction, jails, etc., show that in New York City the decrease in 1919 from 1918 in the total population of the city's penal institutions was 39.72 per cent," said Dr. McClellan. "In Philadelphia, the Bureau of Correction at Holmesburg shows a total decrease of inmates for the last six months of 1919 as compared with the same period in 1918 of 481 individuals. Comparing the first three months of 1920 with a corresponding period of 1919, the Chicago House of Correction shows a decline of inmates for the former period of 41.68 per cent. A year ago there were over 100 women in this prison; now there are 33. The number of prisoners received at the Detroit House of Correction in 1916, the year previous to prohibition in Michigan, was 3,229; for 1918, the year after prohibition, the number was 3,207, a decrease of 38.67 per cent. In Buffalo, the number of inmates in the Erie County Penitentiary in 1915 was 441; in 1919 the number was 186, a decrease of 57.82 per cent. These figures, from

all that can be learned at present, are practically duplicated in all other American cities.

Returns from seven hospitals under the Department of Public Welfare of New York City substantially agree with the statement of Dr. G. Kremer of Sea View Hospital, West New Brighton, that the intoxicated lodging house and hospital rounder type is now the exception, while he was formerly the rule. In the psychopathic pavilion a marked decrease in the number of admissions for alcoholism is noted. There is a wonderful change for the better in the appearance and conduct of many employees who formerly drank to excess.

"Dr. C. J. Deane, chief resident physician of the Philadelphia General Hospital, reported on April 14 that the alcoholic ward of his hospital was then running with from 15 to 20 inmates. Formerly the number was about 300. Dr. Karl Meyer, of the great Cook County Hospital, Chicago, said: 'We practically have no alcoholic patients any more. The typical hospital bum seems to have disappeared.'

"Municipal and private lodging houses are being depopulated and almost everywhere are closing up. Edward E. McMahon, superintendent of the New York City Lodging House, reports a decrease of about 75 per cent in the number of inmates as compared with a year ago. A. E. Buckholz, chief of the Bureau of Tenements, Philadelphia, reports that at least 25 per cent of the cheap lodging houses of that city have gone out of business and that the remainder will have to close unless they are improved so as to attract sober men. Visiting the West Side 'Levee' in Chicago one evening I counted six drunken men where a year ago they could be counted by hundreds. Even the tramps are sobering up and taking to attending the movies and to reading, according to a West Side bookseller."

### JITNEYS GET INJUNCTION

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut.—A temporary injunction restraining the city of Bridgeport from enforcing the new ordinance which would keep jitneys off many of the city streets where they compete with the trolley cars, was granted by Judge John W. Banks, of the Superior Court. The applicant was Jacob B. Klein, counsel for the owners of jitneys. A hearing on the question of dissolving the injunction or making it permanent will be held today.

## NEW YORK IS TO HOLD HOUSING HEARINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A series of hearings to inquire into the working of the new rent laws and to consider steps to stimulate building are to be held, beginning on Monday in the City Hall, by the joint legislative committee on housing. F. H. La Guardia, president of the Board of Aldermen, and Henry H. Curran, president of the borough of Manhattan, are urging a special session of the Legislature to pass an enabling act to permit the city to build homes.

The committee has decided that the city has no power to appropriate money for the erection of houses on the city's lots to lease to people unable to pay the large rents now charged, without amendment to the state Constitution. That would require three years, and an immediate solution of the housing problem is needed.

## MILITIA RESTRAINS CITY AUTHORITIES

GALVESTON, Texas.—Galveston's municipal officials yesterday found themselves superseded by members of the Texas militia with the carrying into execution by Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wolters of orders issued by Gov. W. P. Hobby that city authorities should be suspended and restrained from interference with enforcement of state penal laws. The Governor's orders marked another chapter in the dockworkers' strike here, results of which brought about martial law.

## SILVER MINING IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Quite a rush of prospectors is taking place from Haliburton, Ontario, the center of the famous Cobalt silver mining area, the destination of the mine hunters being surrounded in mystery. Prospectors are vanishing, leaving nothing to indicate their destination, and with the bare information to their intimate friends that they are on the track of a new silver discovery. The situation has created an atmosphere peculiar to the early days of mining in this country when so-called "mysterious" rushes were of frequent occurrence. It will not be until claims are recorded that information will be available as to the location of the latest find.

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(Sweetened)  
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is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its 10 lbs. neat sealed Parcel (Post Free delivery)  
West of Mississippi River \$4.00 doz  
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## DEFENDER READY FOR SECOND RACE

With Mast Reinforced, Resolute Will Enter Today in Excellent Sailing Condition, Probably Favored by Light Breeze

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
SANDY HOOK, New Jersey.—The steel wire throat halyard which parted in the race Thursday and the gaff jaws which were smashed in the tumbling down of the wet mainsail which followed were replaced by new halyard and jaws yesterday, and Resolute, defender of America's Cup, was expected to go to the line against Shamrock IV in the second race of the series this noon.

Capt. C. F. Adams, who superintended these repairs, said that he and his men—although disappointed over losing the first race after they had apparently won it—were not downcast, and that Resolute would give a good account of herself from today on, despite the storm of criticism which the mishap has aroused.

This criticism is directed against the designing and construction of the defender which has permitted her to prove so tender throughout her trials and even in her first race with the challenger. For mishaps aboard Resolute are nothing new. She has suffered a broken mast and carried away some of her boom. Nor was it news to anyone who has followed her that season that the jaws of her gaff were weak. They were smashed once off Newport and in the process her wooden mast was dented and thereby weakened, because unlike Vanitie, for instance, her mast at that time where the gaff jaws meet it was not reinforced. It is good news that Resolute's new gaff jaws are metal. They should bear the brunt of the next stiff breeze with more credit than did the wooden ones.

There is criticism, too, because Resolute might have tried out those weak gaff jaws and halyard the day before the first race. It was a real sailing day, with a steady, stiff breeze. Yet both yachts lay at the moorings all day. A broken halyard before the race is much less serious than one which practically throws the race away.

Speculation as to what might have happened if Resolute, although her mainsail and topsail were useless, rounding the outer mark and made the broad reach for home behind Shamrock. The most optimistic say that the American might still have won, but this is, of course, mere optimism.

There had been trouble enough aboard her without risking more, and if a steel halyard gives way, down near the winch, under decks, in a breeze which is not what could be called stiff, a wise skipper will do just about what Captain Adams did: let Shamrock run it out and call for his tug.

Friday was a busy day out in the harbor. Resolute's crew were up with the sun and under direction of her after-guard began to repair the damage caused by the parted halyard. There were rumors that the craft had been more severely tested below than she could stand and that her plates were leaking. But this rumor has bobbed up periodically and little stock was taken in it yesterday. The probabilities were last night that the defender would go to the line today as sound as she was Thursday morning, with the additional strength of new halyard and gaff jaws.

Shamrock's men were all over the challenger most of the morning, drying out the last strand and bit of canvas. The drenching to which both yachts were subjected Thursday made a thorough drying by hand as well as by sun a wise precaution against development of rot which might cause another mishap.

It was definitely settled that Shamrock did cross the line too soon at the start of the race. There has been doubt as to whether Capt. W. P. Burton was over the line, or just nursing it, when the starting whistle blew. Everybody knew that he turned in his tracks and recrossed with very little headway, thus making a bad start. But Friday it was learned that he had calculated the time intervening between the five-minute warning and the start inaccurately. Although the mistake was one of a few seconds only, it counted against Shamrock. Mrs. Burton holds the place of timekeeper aboard the challenger.

It was learned also that during the longest of the three rainstorms which struck the yachts, they were tossed about considerably. This, and the additional weight of the sails caused by the rain, are the only reasons assigned for the weakening of the halyard. For the whole craft had been gone over carefully that morning and everything appeared to be in proper shape.

A new bowsprit was stepped on Shamrock yesterday. The bowsprit from worked inboard during her run home Thursday and if she had been forced to race there is a question whether the bowsprit would have held. As it was took in all her foresails except the staysail and thus avoided the risk.

Today's course is a 30-mile triangle, 10 miles to the leg. It will be laid after the committee boat arrives at Ambrose Light. According to the weather forecast the day will be fair with moderate north to northwest winds. That is not exactly what Shamrock is looking for to make her

victorious; she wants rather a stiffer breeze, for she seems much better able to stand the rough work than her rival. But forecasting results of yacht races is not a safe business. Almost everybody, for instance, who was not Yale man, knew that Harvard was going to win the varsity rowing race on the Thames at New London this year. But when the thing was all over, Yale was almost as far behind as Resolute was on Thursday and almost as badly in need of a tow.

## RECORDS BROKEN IN TRACK MEET

Junior Track and Field Championships Games Produce Good Performances at Stadium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Three records were broken in the annual junior track and field championship meet of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States which took place in the Harvard Stadium Friday afternoon. Conditions were ideal for good performances.

The first record to be broken was that for the running high jump, when L. A. Watson of the Alpha P. C. C. of New York won the event with a jump of 6 ft. 2 in., bettering the previous record of 5 ft. 11 in., made in 1917 by C. L. Seibert, Chicago Turgo.

The second record to go was for the discus throw, which was won by W. A. Bartlett of the University of Oregon with a throw of 136 ft. 1/2 in., breaking the record of 129 ft. 3 in., made in 1913 by A. W. Kohler, University of Michigan. R. G. Walker, New York Athletic Club, who finished second, and J. S. Boyle, Los Angeles, who finished third, also broke the old record.

The third record to go was for the running hop, step and jump, Kaufman Geist of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of New York winning the event with a leap of 46 ft. 7 1/2 in. The old record was 45 ft. 9 in. William Rosenberg, Glencoe Athletic Club, who finished second, also broke the old mark.

Owing to the fact that some of the junior championship events were not held, the team championship has not yet been decided. Based on the events run off Friday, the Boston Athletic Association is leading with 32 points. The United States Army is next with 23 and unattached athletes scored 18, the next highest.

Trials in five of the senior championship events were also held and, with the exception of W. H. Meaux of the Boston Athletic Association in the 440-yard hurdles, all of the favorites came through to the finals. The summary of the junior events follows:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by E. O. Gourdin, unattached; E. B. Farrell, unattached, second; E. W. Williams, U. S. Army, third; Richard Moore, U. S. Army, fourth. Time—10 1/2 s.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by E. B. Farrell, unattached; Richard Moore, U. S. Army, second; E. F. Macchia, Boston A. A., third; J. F. Kehoe, Enterprise, Pa., fourth. Time—22 1/2 s.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by W. F. Morton, Jersey Harriers; R. A. Robertson, Boston A. A., second; G. D. Melville, Boston A. A., third; E. M. Murphy, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—50 s.

880-Yard Run.—Won by J. A. Caffrey, Boston A. A.; W. W. Shoemaker, U. S. Army, second; Walter Powe, Alpha P. C. C., third; E. S. Snow, Jr., Massachusetts Institute of Technology Club, fourth. Time—2 m. 2 1/2 s.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Garland Courage, New York A. C.; C. J. O'Leary Jr., Boston A. A., second; Edward Rank, Paoli, O., third; J. L. Doherty, Dorchester Club, fourth. Time—4 m. 23 s.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by W. E. Massey Jr., New York A. C.; J. M. Moss, University of Texas, second; Lieut. E. Davis, U. S. Army, third; E. Ellis, Syracuse University, fourth. Time—16 1/2 s.

440-Yard Hurdles.—Won by J. J. Sullivan, Boston A. A.; Leo Lloyd, Paulist A. C., second; Clifford Brundage, Paulist A. C., third. Time—59 s.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Paul Courtois, Mohawk A. C., 22 ft. 9 in.; Hugo Politzer, Mohawk A. C., second, 22 ft. 3 in.; E. L. Russell, U. S. Army, third, 22 ft. 3 in.; E. L. Bradley, University of Kansas, fourth, 21 ft. 11 1/2 in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump.—Won by Kaufman Geist, Y. M. H. A., 46 ft. 7 1/2 in.; George W. Williams, unattached, second, 45 ft. 11 in.; W. S. Army, third, 45 ft. 9 in.; H. C. Pierce, unattached, fourth, 42 ft. 5 in.

Pole Vault.—Won by R. W. Harwood, Boston A. A., 11 ft. 6 in.; Lieut. Edward Strader, U. S. Army, second, 11 ft. A. H. Fletcher, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Club, third, 11 ft.; C. E. Huntley, U. S. Navy, fourth, 10 ft. 6 in.

Hill School, 4 ft. 10 in.; Thomas Cooke Jr., Paulist A. C., second, 42 ft. 9 in.; C. Redgas, Paulist A. C., third, 42 ft. 9 in.; W. F. Wilkie, Boston A. A., fourth, 41 ft. 5 in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw.—Won by C. G. Dandrow, Boston A. A., 161 ft. 3 in.; John Conaway, Paulist A. C., second, 140 ft. 10 in.; Lieut. E. R. Roberts, U. S. Army, third, 136 ft. 10 in.; B. F. Sherman, unattached, fourth, 127 ft. 5 in.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by John Conaway, Paulist A. C., 23 ft. 4 1/2 in.; Lieut. E. R. Roberts, U. S. Army, second, 23 ft. 4 1/2 in.; F. L. Skidmore, University of South Carolina, third, 22 ft. 8 in.; R. G. Lehman, U. S. Army, fourth, 22 ft. 6 in.

Discus Throw.—Won by W. A. Bartlett, University of Oregon, 136 ft. 1/2 in. (new record); R. G. Walker, New York A. C., second, 135 ft. 7 in.; J. S. Boyle, Los Angeles, third, 130 ft. 4 in.; Chris Vretton, unattached, fourth, 126 ft. 7 1/2 in.

Javelin Throw.—Won by Jack Mahan, Texas A. and M. College, 175 ft. 7 1/2 in.; Leon Perrine, University of Idaho, second, 174 ft. 10 in.; M. A. Phillips, St. Stanislaus College, third, 160 ft.; E. L. Bradley, University of Kansas, fourth, 155 ft. 6 1/2 in.

## ROBERTS ENTERS THE SEMI-FINALS

Californian Takes Measure of R. H. Burdick in the Sixth Round of Clay Court Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Roland Roberts of San Francisco, California, entered the semi-final round in the annual United States clay court tennis championship tournament at the South Side Tennis Club here Friday afternoon, winning from R. H. Burdick of Chicago in a spectacular match which delighted the gallery of 700 by scores of 7-5, 3-6, 6-3.

In the first set Burdick led the match at 4-3 and 5-4 in games, but from that point Roberts accelerated his strenuous stroking and carried out the next three games in whirlwind fashion.

In the second set Burdick had better success in keeping the ball out of Roberts' reach, and succeeded in racing the coast player from side to side from the rear court. The third set was a bitter fight for every point, but Burdick's strenuous efforts in the preceding matches left him a little beyond the peak of his game and the San Franciscoan peppered the ball with severe forehand drives down the side lines, making many placement shots. His accurate, powerful driving ran up a lead of 4-1 in games in this set, but Burdick then steadied and met the attack drive for them. The remainder of the contest was a race to see which man would be first to score a clean ace for a point.

Throughout this feature match Roberts scored skillfully by slices just over the net, relying on these puzzling strokes to draw Burdick out of position, after which the Coast man would use his stroke and drive to score the finishing point of the rally. Roberts scored only three more points than Burdick in the match, indicating how close was the fight for the lead in each set. Roberts won 16 games and 94 points; Burdick, 14 games and 91 points. The victor will play a five-set match in the semi-final round today against the winner between R. L. Murray of Niagara Falls, New York, and A. M. Squair of Chicago.

The double combination of L. E. Williams, Chicago, and Preston Boyden, Lake Forest, Illinois, eliminated the last of the original large playing delegation from St. Louis in the third round of the men's doubles. Williams and Boyden defeated Ray Epstein and Harvey Frohlichstein of St. Louis, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT SINGLES—Fourth Round  
A. M. Squair, Chicago, defeated Harold Bartel, Cleveland, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1.  
T. H. Cochran, Chicago, defeated H. G. Schiff, Chicago, 9-7, 6-3.

L. E. Williams, Chicago, defeated George Reinold, Detroit, 6-3, 6-1.  
E. L. Levy, Berkeley, defeated Wray Brown, St. Louis, 6-4, 6-4.  
W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated D. T. Ward, Chicago, 6-1, 6-1.

Bradley Guyton, Chicago, defeated J. R. Graves, Chicago, 6-6, 9-7, 6-1.  
Jerry Weber, Chicago, defeated C. B. Herd, Chicago, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.  
Harold Ingersoll, Chicago, defeated A. M. Squair, Chicago, 6-4, 6-3.

Fifth Round  
W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated E. L. Levy, Berkeley, 6-1, 1-6, 6-0.  
R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated Walter Inaso, St. Louis, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

L. E. Williams, Chicago, defeated Harold Ingersoll, Chicago, 6-1, 6-1.  
Jerry Weber, Chicago, defeated T. H. Cochran, Chicago, 6-4, 6-3.

A. M. Squair, Chicago, defeated J. J. Armstrong, St. Paul, 7-5, 6-4, 6-1.

Sixth Round  
L. E. Williams, Chicago, defeated Jerry Weber, Chicago, 6-3, 6-1.  
Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated R. H. Burdick, Chicago, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3.

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated W. T. Hayes, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2.

DOUBLES—First Round  
Paul Westenhaver and Leonard Keith, Cleveland, defeated R. L. van Arsdale and H. C. Burlingame, Chicago, 6-3, 6-8, 6-2.

H. C. Wick Jr. and K. L. Simmons, Cleveland, defeated E. F. Chappell and M. Wigglesworth, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2.

A. M. Daniels and R. F. Farnham, Chicago, defeated L. T. Roundtree and J. A. Lesley, Chicago, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1.

C. H. E. Wilson and B. F. Luydens, Chicago, defeated N. C. Goh and A. M. Franklin, Chicago, by default.

Harold Bartel, Cleveland, and W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, defeated A. Marnigan and C. Lallano, Chicago, by default.

A. M. Squair and J. A. Squair, Chicago, defeated L. T. Bailey and J. F. Day, Chicago, 6-2, 7-5.

E. McBride and R. J. Shoemaker, Chicago, defeated E. E. Wiley and C. T. Simpson, Chicago, by default.

J. J. Armstrong, St. Paul, and L. H. Waldner, Winnetka, defeated J. O'Connell and Harold Ingersoll, Chicago, 6-4, 6-4.

Preston Boyden, Lake Forest, and L. E. Williams, Chicago, defeated R. L. Rice, Chicago, and Powell Meyer, St. Louis, by default.

H. P. Howland and Richard Bentley, Chicago, defeated H. G. Burkland and E. J. Hartney, Chicago, by default.

George Reinold and Lewis Munz, Detroit, defeated W. M. Kinsell and Harry Holbrook, Chicago, by default.

defeated T. E. Leehr and R. C. Harris, Chicago, 6-4, 10-8.  
Ray Epstein and Harvey Frohlichstein, St. Louis, defeated D. T. Ward, Chicago, and George Pasmore, St. Louis, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

Edmund Levy and Wallace Bales, Berkeley, defeated Walter Haase and Wray Brown, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

Second Round  
J. R. Adoue Jr. and Evan Reed, Dallas, defeated H. G. Schiff and Harold Forster, Chicago, 7-5, 6-2, 6-0.

L. R. Hayes and H. A. Blossat, Chicago, defeated O. F. Guyton and Bradley Guyton, Chicago, 6-4, 6-0, 10-8.

Harold McLaughlin and C. E. Spencer, Chicago, defeated E. W. Wilson and A. Bennett, Chicago, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3.

Ray Epstein and Harvey Frohlichstein, St. Louis, defeated J. Shoemaker and E. M. Bide, Chicago, 6-3, 6-3, 7-5, 6-1.

R. H. Browne and B. F. Keeley, Chicago, defeated Richard Bentley and H. P. Howland, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

E. L. Levy and W. J. Bates, Berkeley, defeated George Reinold and Lewis Munz, Detroit, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

W. D. Washburn, Evanston, and L. J. Callahan, Chicago, defeated J. P. Fegelson and A. Frankenstein, Chicago, 5-7, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3.

W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated H. S. Knox and J. A. Faut, by default.

Harold Bartel, Cleveland, and W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, defeated A. M. Squair and J. A. Squair, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4, 8-6.

E. Williams, Chicago, and Preston Boyden, Lake Forest, defeated J. J. Armstrong, St. Paul, and L. H. Waldner, Winnetka, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

C. B. Herd and Jerry Weber, Chicago, defeated R. L. Rice, Chicago, and L. G. Evans, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

Roland Roberts, San Francisco, and Vincent Richards, New York, defeated C. E. Spencer and Harold McLaughlin, Chicago, 6-2, 6-0, 6-4.

K. L. Simmons and H. C. Wick Jr., Cleveland, defeated L. R. Hayes and H. A. Blossat, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0, 7-5.

W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated E. P. Vories Jr. and H. Jamieson, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4.

W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, and Harold Bartel, Cleveland, defeated Paul Westenhaver and Leonard Keith, Cleveland, 6-4, 6-0, 6-4.

K. L. Simmons and H. C. Wick Jr., Cleveland, defeated C. V. Daniels and R. F. Farnham, Chicago, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

A. W. Shaw, Pawtucket, and A. P. Hubbell, Chicago, defeated John McKay, Chicago, and C. V. Zeller, Chicago, by default.

Paul Westenhaver and Leonard Keith, Cleveland, defeated N. D. Cohen and A. M. Franklin, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, and Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated Benjamin Adler and Benjamin Evans, Chicago, by default.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round  
L. E. Williams, Chicago, and Preston Boyden, Lake Forest, defeated Ray Epstein and Harvey Frohlichstein, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING  
Won Lost P.C.  
Cleveland ..... 54 27 .667  
New York ..... 54 30 .643  
Philadelphia ..... 50 30 .625  
Washington ..... 49 30 .617  
St. Louis ..... 40 41 .494  
Boston ..... 37 40 .481  
Detroit ..... 35 32 .523  
Philadelphia ..... 22 62 .262

RESULTS FRIDAY  
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 4.  
St. Louis 5, New York 3.  
Chicago 4, Washington 1 (first game).  
Chicago 8, Washington 5 (second game).  
Detroit 6, Boston 5 (10 innings).

GAMES TODAY  
Cleveland at Boston (two games).  
Philadelphia at Philadelphia.  
Detroit at Washington.  
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

DETROIT WINS IN 10 INNINGS  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10—R H E  
Detroit ..... 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1—6 12 2  
Boston ..... 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1—0 13 0  
Batteries—Dauss and Stange; Fortune, Hoy, Jones and Schang. Umpires—Dineen and Friel.

BROWNS AGAIN TRIUMPH  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
St. Louis ..... 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—5 12 2  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 6 2  
Batteries—Boyd and Severeid; Mogridge, McGraw and Ruel. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

ATHLETICS MAKE HITS COUNT  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—5 12 1  
Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0—4 10 3  
Batteries—Naylor, Perry and Perkins; Uhle, Bagby and O'Neill. Umpires—Conolly and Nallin.

CHICAGO TAKES A PAIR  
First Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Chicago ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 9 1  
Washington ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5 13 0  
Batteries—Faber, Wilkinson and Schalk; Johnson and Picnich. Umpires—Chill and Moriarty.

Second Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—4 8 12  
Washington ..... 1 1 2 0 1 0 0 0—5 13 1  
Batteries—Kerr and Lynn; Schalk; Courtney, Erickson and Ghartry. Umpires—Moriarty and Chill.

FRED TAYLOR WINS THE CYCLING TITLE  
NEWARK, New Jersey.—Fred Taylor is the United States amateur bicycle champion for 1920, following his winning of the five-mile championship race at the Velodrome Sunday. The championship is decided on points gained from taking part in six races.

At the start of the five-mile race Taylor and Anthony Young were tied for first place in the standing, each having 16 points to his credit. The final race was an exciting one. Going into the last lap, Taylor was in third place with Young and William Beck ahead of him. The last lap found Taylor putting up a fine sprint and riding round the leaders. Young finished second.

MORAN SIGNS FOR TWO YEARS  
CINCINNATI, Ohio.—A. G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati Nationals, announced yesterday that Manager P. J. Moran had signed a contract to manage the team during the seasons of 1921 and 1922.

## WESTERN GOLF NEARING CLOSE

R. T. Jones Jr. and Charles Evans Go Through the Third Round of Championship Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta defeated C. W. Hubby Jr. of Dallas by an overwhelming margin, 12 up and 11 to play in the third round of the western golf championship tourney. Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago, after being all square in the morning, defeated J. C. Ward of Kansas City 5 and 4. Henry Wenzler had little trouble vanquishing R. D. Wilber of Indianapolis 6 and 5. C. L. Wolf had trouble with A. F. Boyd, the Chattanooga carrying him to the thirty-fifth green before conceding defeat.

The match between Evans and Ward started out like a vicious battle. Ward was 1 up at the end of the first nine, and won the tenth; but Evans crept up behind and the first 18 ended with the two all square. Evans won the first three holes in succession in the afternoon, and after that the result was a foregone conclusion.

Jones was never forced to extend himself in his match with the Dallas man. The Southern champion was 4 up at the turn in the morning, and 7 up when the 18 were played. In the afternoon Hubby did not win a hole, and Jones made the deciding putt on the seventh green.

The Wolf-Boyd match was bitterly fought. Wolf was 2 up at the end of the morning round, but Boyd staged a thrilling rally on the outgoing nine in the afternoon, winning 5 holes in succession, but taking the lead 3 to 2. This spurt seemed to tax Boyd severely, for he won only 1 hole thereafter, though he carried the Missouri to the seventeenth green.

Wenzler was 8 up on Wilber at the end of the morning round. The match ended on the thirteenth green. The summary:

WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round  
R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, defeated Frank Crager, Helena, 5 and 4.  
G. M. McConnell, Chicago, defeated F. G. Gardner, Memphis, 3 and 2.  
E. A. Lumber, St. Louis, defeated James Lambert, St. Louis, 2 up.

H. R. Walton, Chicago, defeated C. W. Hubby Jr., Dallas, 5 and 4.  
J. C. Ward, Kansas City, defeated Thomas Prescott, Atlanta, 1 up.

M. J. Condon, Memphis, defeated Dudley Weaver, Memphis, by default.  
W. B. Sparks, Terre Haute, defeated J. M. Simpson, Indianapolis, 4 and 2.

Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, defeated R. S. Hickey, Atlanta, 4 and 3.  
B. D. Wilber, Indianapolis, defeated R. F. Bockenkamp, St. Louis, 2 and 1.

Walter Kossman, St. Louis, defeated Dudley Weaver Jr., Memphis, 5 and 4.  
Henry Wenzler, Memphis, defeated Perry Adair, Atlanta, 2 and 1.

Douglas Tweedie, Chicago, defeated L. R. Morrow, Memphis, 6 and 5.  
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, defeated Parlow Hurley, Topeka, 5 and 3.

R. W. Thompson, New York, defeated C. O. Pfeil, Memphis, 5 and 4.  
R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, defeated L. Taylor, Memphis, 4 and 3.

C. L. Wolf, St. Louis, defeated T. W. Palmer, Jacksonville, 6 and 5.

Second Round  
R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, defeated G. M. McConnell, Chicago, 7 and 5.  
C. W. Hubby Jr., Dallas, defeated E. A. Lumber, St. Louis, 6 and 5.

J. C. Ward, Kansas City, defeated M. J. Condon, Memphis, 3 and 2.  
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, defeated W. B. Sparks, Terre Haute, 3 and 2.

Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, defeated B. D. Wilber, Indianapolis, 6 and 5.  
C. L. Wolf, St. Louis, defeated A. P. Boyd, Chattanooga, 1 up.

COMMITTEES NAME OLYMPIC ENTRANTS  
ANTWERP, Belgium (Tuesday).—The United States will have 12 opponents in the bicycle road race and 10 in the velodrome track events in the Olympic games. Among the contestants will be some of the best amateur cyclists on this side of the Atlantic, including Peks, who has been winning all over Europe.

The Olympic committees today announced the following nations had entered the velodrome events to be held August 9 and 10: Great Britain, United States, Holland, Denmark, Italy, South Africa, Canada, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Poland, and France.

All of these except Switzerland will compete in the 170-kilometer road race on August 12. Tzecho-Slovakia, Norway and Sweden have entered for the road race, but not for the velodrome contests.

After much confusion due to clerical errors, it has been finally announced that the polo matches at Ostend will be played from July 24 to 31, instead of the dates in August which were announced last week. The United States polo team includes Col. N. E. Margate, Col. J. G. Montgomery, Capt. Terry de la M. Allen, and Capt. Arthur Harris, regulars, with Capt. W. W. West, Capt. K. G. Greenwald, Capt. Sloan Doak, and Capt. H. N. Chamberlain, substitutes. All of them are army officers who have recently been playing in France and who are now

## UNITED STATES TENNIS MEN WIN

Johnston and Tilden Are Victors, Respectively, Over Parke and Kingscote in Davis Cup Tie

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
WIMBLEDON, England (Friday).—The United States tennis team surmounted its first obstacle in the Davis cup tie with the British Isles here today, when W. M. Johnston defeated J. C. Parke after 95 minutes of a long five-set singles match. Johnston won the first two sets, but his former conqueror in the world's championship equalized, and after a stern struggle in the fifth set the United States representative won by 6-4, 6-4, 2-6, 3-6, 6-2.

The United States Ambassador and A. J. Balfour were among the spectators of this splendid exposition of clean and brilliant tennis on







## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## FRANCIS MACMILLEN

On Virtuosity and Expression Among Violinists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Do you mean to say that violinists today play better than Paganini did?" asked an interviewer of Francis Macmillen, by way of getting him to elaborate upon a remark he made in the course of a talk for The Christian Science Monitor.

"Yes," was the reply, "I am very sure they do. When Paganini was on the concert platform, if I interpret musical history correctly, people were surprised that intricate problems of fingering and bowing could be solved at all, and performers were satisfied if they could execute difficult passages in any practical way. Since the period of his fame, time enough has elapsed for every manual obstacle that the violin presents to be completely overcome, and listeners, I am convinced, are less interested than they formerly were in the way a man plays, for the reason that they regard dexterity as having gone as far as it can go, and look upon it as a past achievement. Nowadays, therefore, instead of inquiring curiously about a violinist, 'How does he do it?' they pointedly ask, 'What pray, has he to tell us?'"

"You really are an artist, you know, only when you express something of your own, and sooner or later you will be judged for what you impart to people that they have not heard before. The public may neglect you long and obstinately, but it will come around to you if you can prove yourself an individual, whether your performance, from the standpoint of mechanical manipulation, is all that could be desired or whether it falls somewhat short. A fortunate thing the past few years, to my mind, has been the presence in the concert world of a few young fellows whose playing reaches perfection. For audiences, having had from them the opportunity to know what the violin sounds like when its technique is absolutely mastered, are glad to return to the older men and hear a substantial message."

Market for Mechanical Perfection

"To speak plainly, I should say that the only audience at present that wants mechanical perfection to the exclusion of everything else, is a provincial one. Without making individual mention of localities, I may point out Paris as a place where zeal for mere virtuosity is quite a thing of the past, and I may refer to New York in about the same terms. There and here, too, people are inclined to get away from just listening to the instrument, and are anxious above all else to know what the artist's thought."

Mr. Macmillen talked further concerning the shift of emphasis now taking place from the outer marvels to the inner revelations of violin performance, and he illustrated his points by naming famous persons who in recent seasons have given violin recitals and have appeared as soloists with orchestras on the North American concert circuit. His frank comment could not with propriety be quoted in detail in a newspaper article, but it could all be presented without offense before, say, a music club meeting. A rather unsatisfactory posture of affairs, it seems, is that musicians of broad experience on the platform and of high enthusiasm for their calling, like Mr. Macmillen, and like Percy Grainger, to name another, are scarcely ever asked to address organizations interested in the spread of artistic culture. Some good lecturers, veritably, are allowed to go to waste in the United States, where so many lecturers thrive, either because the public entertains the notion that no musician can talk English, or because it has carelessly fallen into the habit of counting instrumentalists as showmen and their violins and pianos as lasts.

Instrumental Programs

In the course of the conversation, Mr. Macmillen referred to an old violin which he picked up in France, while in war service, and which he intends to use the coming season in his concerts. To a query or two which the interviewer was prompted to make by way of pursuing the topic of old violins, he observed: "I do not know how important my latest purchase will prove to be. It is an Italian instrument and it has a good tone, but it is the work of an obscure maker. I mean to try it for a while, at any rate, in place of the Stradivarius which I took around with me before the war. I found it in possession of a French priest, a musical amateur deeply versed in the works of the classic chamber music repertory and moderately skillful at taking part in a string quartet. If I do not like it after trying it in public, I shall go back to my Stradivarius, an instrument built on the so-called grand model and belonging to a year, 1721, when the old maker did some of his best work."

"I should like to tell you of a violin collector whom I once met who gave an extraordinary reason for holding Stradivarius in admiration. He does not pretend to a musical interest in violins, although there is nothing remarkable in that, because collectors are not always musicians. He happens to be an inventor, and his field is writing machines. He said to me when showing me what he had brought together, 'I like Stradivarius, because he is one man who invented something that nobody in 200 years has been able to improve upon.' I fancy he was right in speaking of the violin as an invention, classifying it with the typewriter and other constructed contrivances. In any case, Stradivarius lived the same of his pupils."

sort of secluded existence that inventors have been known to live. For we read that he spent his whole long career in his workshop at Cremona, which, I suppose, was the equivalent of a laboratory."

In response to a question as to what music he was preparing for his concert next winter, he said: "For one thing, I am studying Carl Goldmark's concerto in A minor; and for another, Sinding's concerto in A major. The first I think deserves more attention than it has had, and the second, which was much played in Europe 15 years ago, I consider to have been unduly neglected in the United States. I shall get myself ready in several of the regular concertos, including those of Beethoven and Brahms; and among my short pieces I shall include a number of my own arrangements of old French folk songs, the material for which I secured from musicians whom I met in wartime in towns of southern France."

## NEW SUITE FOR STRINGS BY PARRY

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The orchestral concert at The Royal College of Music on June 4 was marked by the first performance, from manuscript, of a Suite for Strings No. 2, in G minor, by Sir Hubert Parry.

The suite, which is in six movements, forms a valuable addition to concert goers' knowledge of Parry and to the string orchestra repertory. It is particularly English, as English as a Shakespearean comedy or a Herrick poem, and the stately prelude and sarabande, the delicious quasi menuetto, the pastoral with its touching yet happy charm, the expressive intermezzo and lively finale might well stand as incidental music to "Twelfth Night" or "As You Like It."

The suite, however, was not written with any view to the theater or "program music," but was designed for one of his most brilliant pupils, Dr. Daymond, who amongst other musical avocations, conducted a string orchestra. A footnote by her says that "The composer completed all the movements of this suite, but did not indicate the order in which they were to be played." This may have been due to the fact that he composed it at intervals over a number of years and never seemed able to find the finale he wanted, though the movement which now stands in that place serves the purpose admirably.

The lovely pastoral is a movement he wrote and never even showed to anyone for over 20 years. With this knowledge in one's possession, one cannot but be amazed on listening to the suite, at the homogeneity of the whole thing. Another point that strikes one in the suite is the strong ease, almost Handelian, with which Parry could deal with a string orchestra. He evoked rich, pure-toned masses of sound, or a singing and sympathetic quality from the instruments in combination as naturally as he wrote vital contrapuntally moving parts for each. There is never any stuffing in a score of his.

The suite was played on amore by the college orchestra (many of whom had been under Sir Hubert's students) and was conducted by Dr. now Sir Hugh-Allen, director of the Royal College of Music.

## MISS SUE HARVARD SINGS IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Miss Sue Harvard, soprano, appeared with the National Symphony Orchestra, Walter Henry Rothwell, conductor, at the Lewisohn Stadium on the evening of July 13, presenting Elizabeth's aria from "Tannhäuser" and the aria "Depuis le jour," from "Louise." She displayed in these two selections an extraordinary command of vocal technique together with a finished, if somewhat studied style, and a beautiful and generally resonant tone. She is especially noteworthy for the ease with which she meets all the problems that concern the higher and middle parts of the voice. If she had like control of those difficulties which beset the lower part of the soprano range, she would undoubtedly rank with the best singers of the town, speaking of the town as it is in the musical season, when artists from all over the world are gathered in it.

Greater interpreters than she could be named who are not half so pleasant to hear as she is in the broadly phrased melody which Wagner wrote for his heroine and for the soaring melody which Charpentier wrote for his; for too often interpretation has been in the one case altogether too much of the shout about it, and in the other too much of the scream. If this soprano can in time add the dramatic touch to music of the kind which she sang on this occasion, without prejudicial to her exquisite tone shading and model and belonging to a year, 1721, when the old maker did some of his best work.

On the program of the Stadium concert was the symphonic poem, "New Russia," by Samuel Gardner, which the composer conducted. The piece has the merit of being clear in its design and firm in its construction, at the same time that it is various and interesting in its moods.

Among announcements given out by the National Symphony Orchestra is one regarding the visit of Willem Mengelberg, who is to take a hand in the conducting next winter. He will arrive in New York about January 1.

Osakar Sevik, the noted Bohemian violin teacher, is to become a member of the Ithaca, New York, Conservatory of Music. Jan Kubelik is one of his pupils.

## DAMROSCH IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Upon arriving in London, in the course of its tour of Europe, the New York Symphony Orchestra and its leader, Walter Damrosch, found that a warm welcome had been arranged by influential and representative committees who were in charge of the concerts and other functions participated in by the visiting artists.

The first concert took place at Queens Hall on the evening of June 14 before an audience, extremely brilliant as to personnel, though scanty as far as the "man in the street" was concerned. Walter Damrosch walked on, greeted by applause, and taking up his baton, launched the orchestra upon the British national anthem—a courteous act which was duly appreciated. The program:

Prelude to "The Mastersingers".....Wagner  
Symphony No. 3 (Eroica).....Beethoven  
Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in B minor, Mr. Albert Spalding.

"Daphnis et Chloé" (Fragments symphoniques).....Ravel

Afterward "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played.

The quality which above all others characterizes the playing of this orchestra, is its extraordinary crispness. The ensemble is literally perfect, there is not one floating wisp of waste sound anywhere in the whole thing; instead, clarity so complete that one can only liken it to that marvelous atmosphere which in some parts of America makes a mountain 50 miles distant look as if it were within an easy morning's walk. Each section of the strings plays with the unanimity of an individual—phrases by the seven cellos sound as indivisible as those played by the first flute (and what a jewel of a first flute he is!).

The balance between the different sections in the orchestra is not quite what one is accustomed to in England, where the string tone being the British rule. With the New York Symphony Orchestra one is inclined to allocate the finest tone qualities and gradations to the wood-wind, who are exceptionally fine. The strings are good too, and their precision in bowing a delight both to hear and see, but they somewhat lack sonority, while the brass is more powerful than the strings can always stand.

The qualities of clarity and delicate logic which distinguished this band under Damrosch's alert baton are not perhaps those best adapted for Wagner's music, therefore the performance of the overture to "The Mastersingers" left one appreciative but detached. In Beethoven's Eroica, however, Damrosch achieved a complete conquest. His reading of the scherzo was charming indeed, the absolute precision of the strings being noticeable; while under his direction the finale (usually the slightest movement of the four) became the most striking. Its opening was quite stirring.

Albert Spalding is, happily, no stranger to England; but in the years since he was last heard in London he seems to have progressed steadily, so there was a new pleasure in listening to him as a matured artist. His cantilena playing has a warmth, his bravura work a complete assurance which mark him as a major, not a minor, violinist, and a good deal with which he interpreted Saint-Saëns' B minor concerto was all that could be desired. The same thing applies to the performance by the orchestra of Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé." The wood-wind, especially, distinguished themselves.

The second concert of this series at Queens Hall took place on the evening of June 15. The program:

Symphony in C, "Jupiter".....Mozart  
Symphony "From the New World," Dvorak  
Rhapsodie—Negro, for Piano and Orchestra.....Powell

The solo part of the rhapsodie was played by the composer. It is certainly a brilliant thing, this rhapsodie, full of color, tune and energy, but for the most part those Negro traits it depicts are not those one wishes to intensify in imagination by the aid of music. However, the work served to show us again—that we learned some years ago—that John Powell is a very fine pianist.

Mozart's "Jupiter" revealed Damrosch and his band at their best. He struck just the right balance between feeling and formalism, the tempo in the minuet being specially felicitous. It was slower than that usually adopted by conductors here. The Dvorak Symphony was pure delight from beginning to end, and the detail work quite wonderful throughout. In especial one would like to mention the marvelous pianissimos.

Wednesday evening, June 16, was devoted to a Wagner program. For reasons already given, this was the least successful concert of the series, that is if one can apply such a term to a performance which draws a large audience, and at which a large orchestra acquits itself well. Still, the impression left was of something too chiseled, too controlled, for the Wagner who wrote "Tannhäuser," "Tristan and Isolde," "The Valkyrie" and "The Ring of the Gods." But in the Good Friday music from "Parsifal"—(played as a curious transcription by Wilhelm) for violin and orchestra by Albert Spalding as the soloist—the tender dignity and beauty of the music were well matched by the beauty of the performance, even though one could not but wish that this exquisite and understanding care had been lavished upon the score as Wagner really wrote it.

On June 18, the Lord Mayor gave a luncheon party at the Mansion House in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Damrosch and the orchestra, when Mr. Damrosch

was presented with the silver medal of the Worshipful Company of Musicians—an old city guild which has existed ever since 1604. Among the principal guests were the American Ambassador and Mrs. Davis.

In the evening the Music Club entertained Mr. Damrosch and representatives of the orchestra at a reception in Novello's Rooms, Wardour Street. It was a brilliant affair. Between 200 and 300 of the leading musicians and amateurs of London were present, and famous artists, including Agnes Nicholls, Robert Radford and John Coates contributed to the program. A charming speech made by Mr. Damrosch was one of the features of the evening.

The afternoon of June 19, brought the last of the concerts at Queens Hall. It was distinguished by the performance of Elgar's Symphony in A flat, by the London debut of Miss Mabel Garrison, and by the announcement by Mr. Damrosch of the gift of £1000 to St. Dunstan's Hostel from the Symphony Society of New York. Great care had obviously been bestowed on the preparation of the Symphony, and a fine performance was secured, a little lacking perhaps in that subdued glow of emotion which lies, like some central fire, at the heart of Elgar's best works, but very fine in its intellectual grasp and technical accomplishment. To English people the choice of a native British work was most gratifying, and the audience was greatly touched by the way in which Mr. Damrosch, fine conductor and fine gentleman that he is, set aside their eager applause and pointed instead to the score of the Symphony.

Miss Mabel Garrison wisely presented two sides of her art in the songs she chose, for one was a Mozart aria, "Mia Speranza Adorata," and the other Ambrose Thomas' glittering coloratura song, "I Am Titania." Her voice is not very powerfully sweet, and the high notes—

even those beyond the reach of ordinary singers—maintain this same pure flute-like quality. There is no doubt she is a most accomplished singer.

A fifth concert was given by the orchestra under Mr. Damrosch, with Jascha Heifetz as the soloist, at the Royal Albert Hall on June 20.

## POPULAR OPERA IN LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Seasons of popular opera at the Old Vic and the Surrey theaters have recently been concluded. The Surrey has given the usual run of popular operas, such as "Carmen," "Faust," "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin," but the "Valkyrie," "Aida" and "Orpheus" may be numbered among the bigger efforts, and they have also produced two new British works, J. E. Barkworth's "Romeo and Juliet," and Nicholas Gatty's "The Tempest."

In general the Surrey performances reached a good level, though the orchestral playing was often rough and heavy; but from the point of view of production there is room for much improvement. In most cases there has been evident a lack of sufficient rehearsal, the result no doubt of the attempt of the management to produce a larger property than it can undertake with success.

Nicholas Gatty's opera is a work of merit. The book is ingeniously adapted from the Shakespeare play, and gives the composer plenty of opportunities of showing that he can write good stage music. The Ariel music is full of grace and imagination, and the part of Caliban is equally characteristic in its harshness and angularity. The conspiracy scene is admirably sinister, and rises to a fine climax with Ariel's cry, "While ye here do snoring lie." The last act contains some of the most striking music, notably the beautiful Masque of Juno.

There were certain obvious shortcomings which a more careful and finished production might well have softened down if not altogether removed. The first was the continuous use of declamation of the rather ponderous Wagnerian type, the second was the incessant employment of a too thick orchestral tone-color. Both these faults, of course, tended to produce monotony. There were times when one felt that one would give anything for a regular operatic aria, times when one wanted to cry out to the orchestra to stop playing so as to have a chance of hearing the voices in their natural speaking tone. One never had the thin delicate texture, as in "Pelléas et Mélisande," which allows the voices to be heard almost at a whisper, or the quick recitations which one finds in "Carmen" or "Louise," when the instruments leave off altogether.

The level of the singing was not on the whole very high. Andrew Shanks gave Prospero the benefit of a fine full resonant voice, but he did not grasp the melodic possibilities of the part, and had little sense of character. Gladys Moger as Ariel showed an admirable feeling for the stage, though a faulty production of tone at times detracts from her excellent musicianship. The honors were easily won by Sumner Austin's Caliban. His voice is not large, but his fine diction made it tell at every moment, and his impersonation was full of interest.

"The Tempest" deserves the opportunity of proving its merits by a sound production at some future date. Meanwhile the Old Vic has been following its annual merry course of stock operas, such as "Faust," "Carmen," "Maritana," "Traviata," and "Tannhäuser" (rather a big undertaking for the Vic), with one or two

revivals, "Fra Diavolo," "Figaro," and "The Magic Flute."

The representations of the two Mozart operas were chiefly of interest by reason of Edward Dent's translations. They are both admirably in accord with common sense and eminently singable. Dialogue was used in the place of the recitatives in "Figaro" and this was reduced to the minimum for making the story clear. The sextet was omitted in addition to the usual airs for Basilio and Marcellina, also the duet for Marcellina and Susanna, and lack of time made it necessary also to cut Figaro's air in the last act, and to replace the middle of the finale by dialogue, which though marring a little the musical continuity, helped to elucidate the difficult situation at the end of the play.

The performance was commendable for the vitality of the acting, and for the general freshness of the singing; and the fact that the music was never, as is so often done, just scamped through (in fact some of the numbers erred on the other side) brought home to many the extraordinary expressiveness of Mozart's theater music in a way that they had not realized before. The principals had obviously put in much more rehearsal than the crowded program of the Old Vic usually allows, both in this and in "The Magic Flute."

The interest in the latter work chiefly lay in the fact that it was played as written with one act break, and with no alteration in the order of the scenes. The contrasts in the music characteristic of different scenes or personages was therefore brought out as Mozart had intended, and the story, which is always difficult to follow, did not become absolutely incoherent owing to long stage waits, as is generally the case in modern performances in England and other countries. This was made possible by the employment of one set scene, composed of curtains and stairs, for the entire play, a variety being given by dropping tableau curtains of different colors for several scenes.

It is not often that producers realize the comedy latent in the satiric heroic scenes of the three Ladies, nor do they grasp the effect that can be produced from the Ladies and the three Genii being used as corporate bodies, who seldom break into separate individualities, but express themselves almost entirely in definitely concerted gesture. Nor does the musical director often realize that the Queen of Night does not merely show off the flexibility of her voice in a series of runs and trills, but is expressing her emotions in the most vivid way possible by the marvelous "coloratura" which Mozart has written for her. These things the little company at the Old Vic realized, and if they were not always quite successful, at any rate they strove with courage, and it is this that made their efforts a good deal more interesting than many more accredited or pretentious performances.

## "THE BEGGAR'S OPERA" REVIVED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"The Beggar's Opera," by Gay, revived at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, London.

LONDON, England.—To the public of 1728 "The Beggar's Opera" was primarily a skit on the "pastoral" tradition. Its cut-throats and thieves preached their several kinds of dishonesty with the same confidence of acceptance with which the shepherds and shepherdesses of a "pastoral" proclaimed their honest and idyllic emotions. Another element in the fun of "The Beggar's Opera" lay in its adaptation of then familiar tunes to new verses of quite a different import; and, most of all, perhaps, in the incidental attacks upon courts and ministers of state made by a poet who was himself a well-known courtier and a friend of ministers. The attacks were actually considered so scandalous that the King and Walpole forbade the production of this opera's sequel.

But all that has now vanished, except for the historian. Nothing remains for a modern audience but the play's intrinsic qualities. It is not drama, in any sense. It is as inconsequent as a musical comedy, and, like a musical comedy, it provides grand opportunities for actors and actresses of really comic personality to display their gifts. The principal parts are a stage mix and a stage hero, and especially the stage mix. The play, now, is "Polly." Perhaps it always was.

In the original performance a certain unknown actress, Lavinia Fenton by name, seized her opportunity. By her singing of

For on the rope that hangs my dear depends poor Polly's life, she leapt from obscurity to fame, made "The Beggar's Opera" the greatest theatrical success of a century, and, incidentally, won the heart and hand of the Duke of Bolton. One imagines that she must have been the perfect mix.

So, almost, was Miss Sylvia Nelis at the Hammersmith revival. From her first entry in pink hooped dress, green mittens and mobcap, she was consistently dainty, demure, precise and watchful. From her two great scenes, her pleading to her parents for Macheath's life, and her well-bred conversation scene with her rival, Lucy, she got much quiet fun. She sang her simple airs most beautifully and coyly. But, perhaps, because this was an "historical revival," and so a serious matter, she just failed to re-veal enough sheer joy in her own roguery. The part of Macheath, too, gave a great opportunity. But Mr. Frederick Ranalow was too solid a rake. He sang beautifully, but was not the jolly, absurd, rampant Adonis which the part implies.

Of the minor characters, Mrs.

Peachum (Miss Elsie French), was delightfully funny from the top of the green feather on her disreputable red wig to the square toes of her green shoes. She acted the scheming mother, whose ideas of dishonesty have been outraged by Polly's marriage, with perfect abandon. Peachum (Mr. Frederic Austin), Lockit (Mr. Arthur Wynn), Lucy Lockit (Miss Violet Marguesita), and the rest, all let themselves go and won the full measure of fun from their various parts. The choruses were more than adequate.

Mr. Lovat Fraser's scenery was simple as a whole, and in detail exquisite, while Mr. Nigel Playfair's "production" could scarcely have been improved upon. His handling of the whole play was as near, in letter and in spirit, to that of 1728 as the changed conditions of the stage permit. It is to be hoped that such success will attend this interesting revival as to encourage Mr. Playfair to produce yet other examples of the more popular pieces of the past.

## STATE OPERA, BERLIN

At last the orchestra of the Berlin State Opera, which, since Richard Strauss resigned, has had no regular conductor and had to play under the conductorship of Schillings, Blech and Stiedry as guests, has found a new conductor who seems destined to replace not only Strauss, but even Weinberger, says the Berlin correspondent of Musical America. The young man's name is Wilhelm Furtwängler, and today he must already be mentioned among the first German conductors. Furtwängler is the son of the famous archeologist, Adolf Furtwängler, one of the greatest authorities on Greece. He spent almost his entire youth in Munich, where his father was professor at the university. In Munich, Furtwängler also studied under Rheinberger and Schillings, and became conductor of the orchestras in various theaters. His name became known when he was called to Lubeck as successor to Abendroth, the present general music director in Cologne on Rhine, and then as successor to Bodanzky at Mannheim. Since the fall of 1919 he has been conductor of the Vienna Tonkünstler Orchestra, and a short while ago was called to Frankfurt-on-Main as successor to Mengelberg, so that the youthful but exceedingly gifted conductor can look back upon a career such as few of the great conductors have been through. Furtwängler introduced himself at Easter in a special concert of the State Orchestra with a beautiful reading of the "Eroica," and therewith inspired the generally biased audience of these concerts to rapturous applause. He also conducted the "Parsifal" Overture, a suite by Bach and a concerto by Handel, and on the following day won equal triumphs with a performance of the Ninth Symphony. Furtwängler's interpretation of this last is a peculiar blending of the architectural element in Beethoven's music and the ecstatic pathos. Thus he draws the orchestra and audience irresistibly with him.

Eugene Ysaye, violinist and conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, is to spend the summer in Belgium and France seeking new works for the repertory of his orchestra. He is to conduct at a festival in celebration of the centenary of Henri Vieuxtemps at Verviers, the birthplace of that composer. The festival will occupy the week between August 23 and 30 and there will be

performances not only of the first, fourth and fifth violin concertos of that master, but also presentations of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, César Franck's "Beatitudes" and a symphonic work by Theodore Ysaye. The soloists in the Vieuxtemps concertos will be respectively Jacques Thibaud, Mischa Elman and Mr. Ysaye himself, says a writer in Musical America.

## CHICAGO SINGERS IN SWEDEN

Swedish Choral Club Opens Tour

GOTHENBURG, Sweden.—The tour of the Swedish Choral Club of Chicago, Illinois, recently opened auspiciously in Gothenburg. This tour has been made possible by Charles Peterson, a Chicago manufacturer, who is backing the 30 musicians in their idealistic crusade so far afield. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was deeply moved by the extraordinary reception given to the singers. Nearly everything on the program was applauded so long and so fervently that an encore was the rule rather than the exception.

Flowers were bestowed on Edna Swanson Ver Haar, the brilliantly successful mezzo-soprano soloist, and upon Edgar Nelson, who is a director of modesty in equal measure with scholarly earnestness and devotion. Gustav Holmquist, the baritone, revealed a supple and resilient voice in lyrics that made a strong appeal to that patriotism which is close to the surface of the Scandinavian and near to his heart as well.

The audience was always an interesting study. It listened without a trace of the restlessness that is too common in American concert halls. The affair was given at the shortest notice, yet the hall was crowded with 2000 hearers, and many were turned away disappointed from the struggle to reach the window of the ticket office.

Peterson-Berger, the present-day Swedish composer, is very popular among his compatriots, and his songs "Finnar," "Vasans," and "Höstans" were features of the program. Edgar Nelson's own fine "Hälsning till Sverige," very difficult in its chromatic progressions, won a prize in composition in 1919. With such Scandinavian composers as Sinding, Grieg, Korting and Stenhammar, the American Harry Burleigh and Horatio Parker ("Union and Liberty") were represented. The last-named song was the last announced on the program, but after it the applause turned to stamping and handkerchief waving so long sustained that one of Sweden's national anthems and "America" were fit appendices.

The chorus does not place dependence upon the virtuosity of individuals. Its main reliance is upon its collective capacity for choral performance of a high order—in symmetry and stability, in fusion and interdependence. For all his quiet manner, Mr. Nelson has infused into his associates the ardor and the dauntless mettle of those who feel that in music they have carried the honor of America abroad to sustain it. It is a choir fairly representative of the best American attainment in its field of endeavor, and the pilgrimage will give Sweden a favorable impression of America's earnest concern with matters that are not of the stock market or the multiplication table.

## The Wonderful Place of Music

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Right Decision

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE individual is constantly facing situations in which he must decide upon a desirable course to pursue. It may be that a decision is called for immediately, without hesitation, or that the occasion is such that it allows of further consideration. Again, it may be that the problem presented is but a small one of everyday occurrence, or, possibly it is one by which, if it is not met rightly, his whole future may be affected. In either case, he wishes to take the step that will give him the greatest assurance of good. Whatever answer he gives must, of course, be based upon what he knows about the particular question he is considering, or, if he does not know all about it, his answer is based partly upon his relative belief. It is certain, however, that to place himself in a position to receive the greatest benefit, he must decide in accordance with divine Principle, and in the degree that he understands Principle will he be able to attain to what is true and right, for, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 288 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Wisdom in human action begins with what is nearest right under the circumstances, and thence achieves the absolute."

Perhaps the occasion is one in which a great deliberative body is in session, considering a highly important subject. Obviously, whether the action it will take is to be governed by a majority, or whether it is to be unanimous, the decision must rest primarily with the individual. And just so far as the primal decision of each individual is right, the final decision of the entire body will be right. If each of those who participate in the ruling vote has made his individual decision according to Principle, then the final decision and action of the assembly will be in accordance with Principle. But if this is not the case, if the ruling majority have, as individuals, based their decision upon mere belief, then it is likely that their combined action, as a result, will be wrong. And as nothing is settled until it is settled right,—settled according to Principle, they have not arrived at a true and permanent decision; but, on the contrary, they have handed down a makeshift, and have simply put off the true and right decision until another season.

Here one may well pause to consider what one knows of Principle, for one must know Principle, he cannot believe it, for the simple reason that Principle is perfect, omniscient Mind, which admits no element of belief. In other words, the divine, all-knowing intelligence, which is God, has, at all times, positive knowledge. Principle contains not a single infinitesimal atom of negation. Knowledge can never become mere belief, for belief

savors of doubt, and both belief and doubt are qualities of the so-called human mind and have no place or part in the divine Mind.

Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has written (page 226), "Human codes, scholastic theology, material medicine and hygiene, fetter faith and spiritual understanding." And just below, under the marginal heading "House of bondage," she writes, "The lame, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the sick, the sensual, the sinner, I wished to save from the slavery of their own beliefs and from the educational systems of the Pharisees, who to-day, as of yore, hold the children of Israel in bondage. I saw before me the awful conflict, the Red Sea and the wilderness; but I pressed on through faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged."

One may gain from this that man's right is to be free. And, if one is to be free, one must know just what one's rights are, acknowledge them and put them into practice. All through the Bible it is set forth, in plain speech and in parable, that the spiritual man is free; that he, in the image and likeness of God, is identified with Spirit. It follows then, that man's birthright—his first-right—is spiritual identification, that is to say, his right, one might say his privilege, is, at all times, to reflect God, to express good, to be right. Mrs. Eddy has given the "land of Christian Science," referred to in the above quotation, to the world,—to those who wish to lay hold of this birthright and escape from the "land of bondage" and from the bewilderedness of material beliefs of every description. Christian Science is showing many how to overcome every trouble "that flesh is heir to" by giving its sincere student the necessary metaphysical understanding to discern right from wrong, good from evil. By Mrs. Eddy's published writings and through the channels which she established for the dissemination of her teaching, this Science is available to every seeker of Truth.

The need, then, in order that one may be in the position of deciding anything aright, is to gain an understanding of the perfect, divine Principle underlying and overlying all things. One may well heed the wise man's advice as given in the book of Proverbs, "Yea, if thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding; if thou seekest her as silver, and searchest for her as for hid treasures; then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God. Then shalt thou understand righteousness, and judgment, and equity; yea, every good path." And Jesus, the master Metaphysician, in his Sermon on the Mount, applicable to all generations, tells us: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: for every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." Here it is clearly evident that there is a condition to fulfill before one obtains the reward, and one will find that as each step is taken along the way to spiritual understanding, as each new position is necessarily proven and demonstrated, the reward is received.

All of which, it will be seen after a little sincere reflection, means that as one progresses spiritually, he will increase in his ability to solve the problems presented in the course of daily living with a growing confidence of doing so rightly and in accordance with Principle. He will perceive that an erroneous decision is possible only so far as an erroneous belief concerning the question is falsely supposed to be consciousness manifest. From a metaphysical viewpoint, and there is no other true point of view, when belief ceases to be erroneous it ceases to be belief; it at once gives place to knowledge, and right then, naturally and inevitably, and in accordance with perfect Principle, the right decision is the instantaneous and harmonious result.

## The Sweet Vale of Typee

To the eastward Ua-buka was being blotted out by an evening rain-squall that was fast overtaking the Snark. But that little craft, her big spinnaker filled by the southeast trade, was making a good race of it. Cape Martin, the southeasternmost point of Nukihiva, was ahead, and Comptroller Bay was opening up as we fled past its wide entrance, where Sall Rock, for all the world like the spritsail of a Columbia River salmon-boat, was making brave weather of it in the smashing southeast swell.

"What do you make that out to be?" I asked Hermann, at the wheel. "A . . . boat, sir," he answered, after careful scrutiny.

Yet on the chart it was plainly marked, "Sall Rock."

But we were more interested in the recesses of Comptroller Bay, where our eyes eagerly sought out the three bights of land and centered on the midmost one, where the gathering twilight showed the dim walls of a valley extending inland. How often we had pored over the chart and centered always on that midmost bight and on the valley it opened—the Valley of Typee. "Taipi!" the chart spelled it, and spelled it correctly, but I prefer "Typee," and I shall always spell it "Typee." When I was a little boy, I read a book spelled in that manner—Herman Melville's "Typee"; and many long hours I dreamed over its pages. Nor was it all dreaming. I resolved there

and then, mightily, come what would. . . . I, too, would voyage to Typee. For the wonder of the world was penetrating to my . . . consciousness—the wonder that was to lead me to many lands, and that leads and never fails. The years passed, but Typee was not forgotten. Returned to San Francisco from a seven months' cruise in the North Pacific, I decided the time had come. The brig Galilee was sailing for the Marquesas, but her crew was completed and I, who was an able seaman before the mast and young enough to be overweeningly proud of it, was willing to con-

## An Old English "Maying"

Miss Mitford delighted in all the simple pleasures of country life, and entered into them with the enthusiasm of youth.

On a certain morning in springtime she and her father set out in their pony-chaise to attend the "Maying" at Bramley.

"Never was a day more congenial to a happy purpose," she writes. "It was a day made for country weddings

mids, and from the trunk of this chestnut the May-houses commence. They are covered alleys built of green boughs, decorated with garlands and great bunches of flowers—the gayest that blow—lilies, guilder roses, peonies, tulips, stocks—hanging down like chandeliers among the dancers; for of dancers . . . the May-houses were full. The girls had mostly the look of extreme youth, and danced well and quietly like ladies—too much so. . . . Outside was the fun. It is the outside, the upper gallery of the world that has that good thing. There were children laughing . . .

and entered the peristyle; and here (as I have said before was usually the case with the smaller houses of Pompeii) the mansion ended. From each of the seven columns that adorned this court hung festoons of garlands; the center, supplying the place of a garden, bloomed with the rarest flowers placed in vases of white marble, that were supported on pedestals . . . to the left of the colonnade were two small cubicles or bedrooms; to the right was the triclinium, in which the guests were assembled.—From "Last Days of Pompeii," by Lord Lytton.

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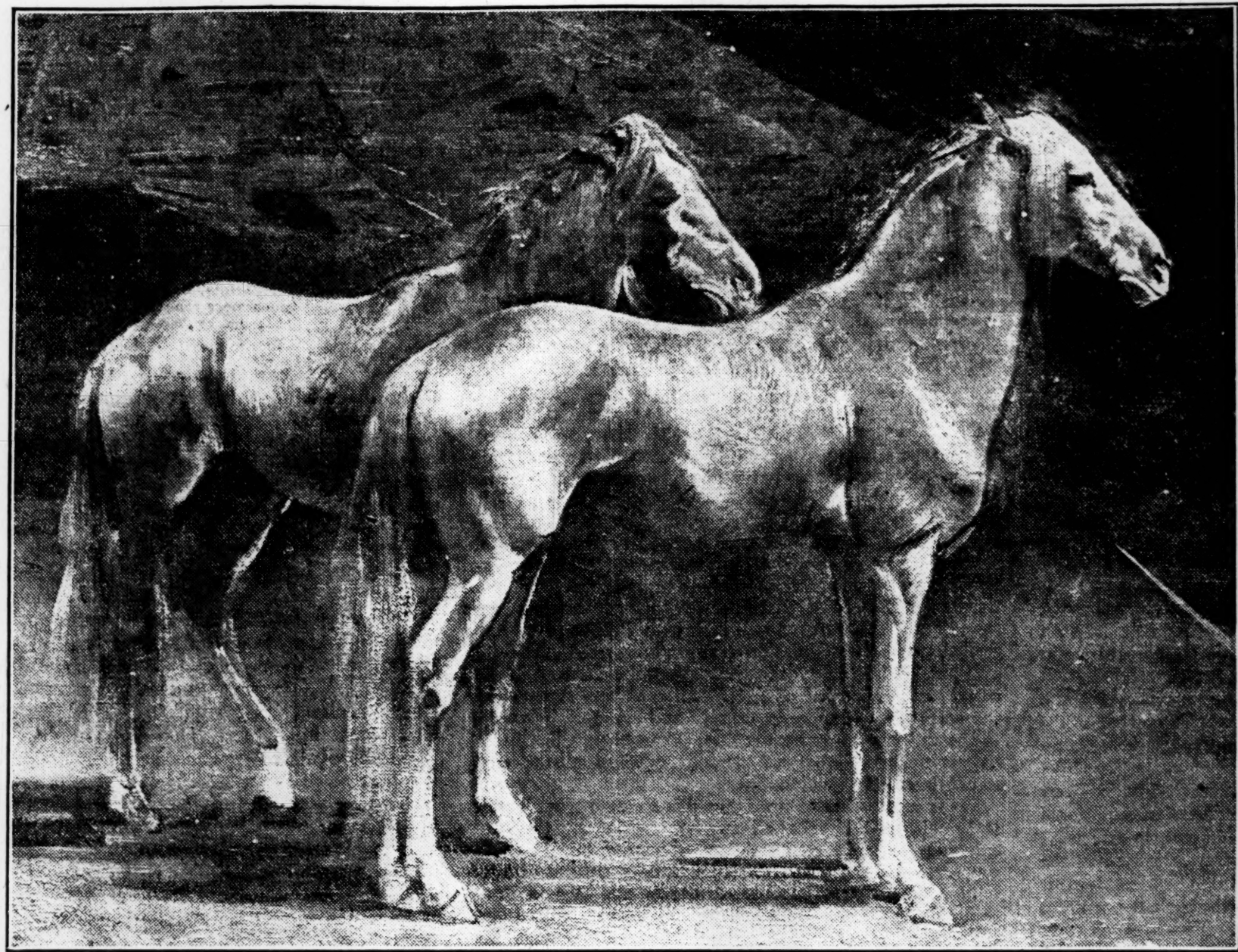
## The Way of the Wind

Acres of perfume come on the wind from the black and white of the beanfield; the first fill the air by the copse with perfume. I know nothing to which the wind has not some happy use. Is there a grain of dust as small as the wind shall not find it out? Ground in the mill-wheel of the centuries, the iron of the distant mountain floats like rosewater, and is drunk up as dew. . . . A thousand miles of cloud go by from morn till night, passing overhead without a sound; the immense packs, a mile square, succeed to each other, side by side, laid parallel, book shape, coming up from the horizon and widening as they approach. From morn till night the silent footfalls of the ponderous vapors travel overhead, no sound, no creaking of the wheels and rattling of the chains; it is calm at the earth, but the wind labors without an effort above, with such ease, with such power. Grey smoke hangs on the hillside where the couch-heaps are piled, a cumulus of smoke; the wind comes, and it draws its length along like the zenith from the earthen pot; there leaps up a red flame shaking its head; it shines in the bright sunlight; you can see it across the valley.—Richard Jefferies.

## The "Vanity Fair" House

I once made a pilgrimage with Thackeray (at my request, of course, the visits were planned) to the various houses where his books had been written, and I remember when we came to Young Street, Kensington, he said, with mock gravity, "Down on your knees, you rogue, for here 'Vanity Fair' was penned! And I will go down with you, for I have a high opinion of that little production myself." He was always perfectly honest in his expressions about his own writings, and it was delightful to hear him praise them when he could depend on his listeners.

One day he wanted a little service done for a friend, and I remember his very quizzical expression as he said, "Please say the favor asked will greatly oblige a man of the name of Thackeray, whose only recommendation is that he has seen Napoleon and Goethe, and is the owner of Schiller's sword." . . . —James T. Fields in "Yesterdays With Authors."



"Two Horses in an Arab Encampment," by Fromentin

Photograph © Braun &amp; Co., London

## Arab Horses That Carry Bedouins

"Have you any musical friends? If you have—the real kind—I want to have them play for you the nocturnes of Chopin, so that you can tell me what happens in their twilights. They are the pallid, patient twilights of a northern land, perpetuating themselves in time prodigiously like the six-month polar day which they adjoin. Yet despite their geographical isolation, there is sometimes the fragrance of tropic flowers there, the spreading leaves of equatorial plants of an antique decorativeness, and the flash of fine Moorish blades. Sometimes that vari-tinged constellation called the Southern Cross shines in upon them and the nights have a purple blackness. And occasionally one hears—far off—the swift beat of horses' feet, not horses of the north, but such as carry white-draped Bedouins across the deserts of Arabia. —Edna Worthley Underwood in "Letters from a Prairie Garden."

## Child Stories and a Naturalist

Concerning Spencer Fullerton Baird, contemporary of Audubon, Agassiz, and Dana, his daughter writes: "His relations with children were delightful. I remember very well in my own childhood how fertile his imagination was in making up fairy tales for my amusement. . . . He was very simple in his habits, and cared but little for amusements, his favorite recreation being novel reading. He liked clean, wholesome stories, and had no taste for the problem novel; but, aside from this, he could read and enjoy almost anything from King Solomon's Mines to Miss Yonge, and he particularly delighted in children's stories. . . . He was charmed with Treasure Island, being almost ready to endorse Mr. Gladstone's verdict that it was the 'best story he ever read,' which, as Lord Playfair told us Mr. Gladstone had once told him. In the days of Bonner's New York Ledger, the Professor read the weekly numbers regularly and especially enjoyed the stories of Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth, a Georgetown neighbor. . . . Little Lord Fauntleroy took his heart from the time it was published in St. Nicholas. On one occasion I remember his being missed during the busiest hours of the morning's work in the office. His secretary sat there with his notebook in hand to take down the morning's letters, and several people were waiting to see him on business. I undertook to find what had become of him, having a shrewd suspicion as to his occupation; and, sure enough, I found him seated in a room upstairs with the new number of St. Nicholas which had come in that morning. He was taking a slight peep, 'only skimming' the pages of the latest installment of the little nobleman's history. He even went so far as to persuade Dr. Burnett one day at the Cosmos Club to tell him, in strict con-

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### "A National Home for the Jewish People"

MANY events likely to become historic have taken place in Palestine during the past three years, but none more likely to become so than that gathering, held recently in Jerusalem, at which General Sir L. Bois announced the decision of the San Remo conference to confirm the famous Balfour declaration of November, 1917, in regard to the future of Palestine, as far as the Jewish people were concerned. "His Majesty's Government views with favor," wrote Mr. Balfour, then British Foreign Minister, to Lord Rothschild, some two and a half years ago, "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object."

General Bois made his announcement to a curiously mixed gathering. All the heads of communities had been invited, and Jews and Arabs, Armenians, Syrians, and Greeks joined in hailing the news as good news. For General Bois was able to announce, not merely the approval by the Supreme Council of the idea underlying Mr. Balfour's letter, but its embodiment, as a regular provision, in the Turkish Treaty, supported by the assignment of a mandate for Palestine to Great Britain. General Bois then went on to discuss the future of Palestine in regard to such matters as immigration, religious freedom, and representative government, and insisted that henceforth there should be an end to political strife and unrest. So the rabbi and the mufti greeted each other fraternally, and expressed earnest wishes for the development of their "common country."

This question of a common country is, indeed, an important one in the forthcoming settlement in Palestine. In his original letter to Lord Rothschild, Mr. Balfour was careful to insist that the establishment of a national home for the Jews in Palestine should not, in any way, interfere with the rights of those already settled in the country. "It being clearly understood," Mr. Balfour wrote, "that nothing shall be done which shall prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status of Jews in any other country." The Zionist movement in Palestine, headed by Dr. Weizmann, has placed this proviso in the very forefront of its program. For, from the first, Dr. Weizmann has recognized that no greater obstacle could well be placed in the way of the realization of Jewish hopes in Palestine than the creation of an impression amongst the Arab population that the Jew was coming in the character of a conqueror, prepared to impose his will upon the Arab people. Dr. Weizmann is emphatic in his repudiation of any such intention on the part of the Zionists. On the contrary, he declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London, a short time ago, it is their hope and expectation that the Jew and the Arab will work side by side in the building up of a state which each will regard as a common possession.

It is, indeed, of very first importance to the future of Zionism, not only as far as the Arab in Palestine is concerned, but as far as public opinion throughout the world is concerned, that there should be no mistake on this point. The Jews will have in Palestine a national home, under the protection of Great Britain, but there is no intention of establishing, at once, as is sometimes erroneously imagined, a complete Jewish state. Such a project, Mr. Herbert Samuel declared, at the great Zionist meeting held in London, last November, would place the government of the country in the hands of a minority, and would thus transgress one of the first rules of democracy. Palestine will be governed, under a British mandate, as far as possible, by the people of Palestine, and this will continue, for the present at any rate, to be its status. Palestine, however, is to be a national home for the Jews. Just as fast as provision can be made to receive them, the doors of the country will be thrown open to Jewish immigrants, from all parts, and just in proportion as the Jew takes advantage of this opportunity will Palestine, in time, become a Jewish state.

The policy of the British Government is the promotion, in every wise way, of Jewish immigration and land settlement; the provision of Jewish money for much needed public works; and the active furtherance of Jewish agricultural development and self-government; so that, in time, the country may become a self-governing commonwealth under the auspices of a Jewish majority. This gradual transformation, however, will not be effected at the expense of the Arab. Palestine, today, is an empty country. Vast tracts of the land are practically unoccupied and undeveloped, and, with the introduction of modern methods, methods which the Arab is by no means slow to adopt, it is estimated that Palestine could support, without any difficulty, an additional population of between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000. A scheme has already been developed for settling some 30,000 immigrants, during the first year; some 100,000 during the second year, and so on; and, while reliable data are difficult to obtain, such as there are point to there being no special difficulty in the way of carrying out such a scheme. Thus, Dr. Weizmann declared quite recently that, on the basis of results already obtained in the Jewish colonies established in the neighborhood of Jaffa and elsewhere, the coastal plain alone was capable of absorbing about 30,000. The Jordan valley could take another 100,000, while the historic hill country in between these two lowlands is capable of almost unlimited development. The probabilities are that, as soon as the Turkish Treaty is finally ratified,

civil administration in Palestine will begin. The great task of building up a national home for the Jewish people will then be well under way.

### An Example in Citizenship

WHEN one reads that organized Labor in the United States has virtually adopted the rather primitive-sounding political motto, "Reward Our Friends and Defeat Our Enemies," one is likely at first to think of it as signifying a purely selfish motive. But American Labor organizations use no half-way measures in expressing themselves, and, as often happens in connection with their utterances, when their present political plans are given a little careful consideration they are found to possess no little merit. Even if it seems narrow for a member of a Labor union to take his stand, as a citizen, first to do what he can to reward the friends of Labor and to defeat its enemies, it does a member of Congress, for instance, and the country, no harm to realize that at least one element of the Nation knows how he shapes his course in Washington, and will remember his acts, and his failures to act, until election day.

In fact, if citizens of the Republic generally would, in certain important respects, take their cue from one or another of the stirring calls to take part in elections recently issued by a great Labor organization, and would act thereon from their own point of view, whatever that may be, the cause of good government would receive a marked impetus. "A Call for Political Action" might, appropriately enough, be sent, by some one, to other large groups of persons who have the right to vote in the national election next November, as a circular bearing that title was sent, in June, by their executives, to the numerous branches of the sixteen associated organizations of railroad employees in the United States. Now the national campaign committee of these organizations has distributed copies of a pamphlet bearing the businesslike title, "How Labor Should Organize for Political Action," and containing a definite program to be carried out by all divisions, lodges, and locals throughout the country. Much is evidently expected of individual members during the campaign, and if there is a ready and energetic response to the call, the committee will no doubt be justified in its expressed belief that Labor will develop unsuspected strength on next election day.

It is interesting to note that this election work is not to be delegated, but that all that is to be done by the local campaign committees is expected to be performed by volunteers, with the possible exception of a paid secretary, while the necessary expenses are to be met by voluntary contributions. The general campaign committee has evidently furnished ample directions for making effectual the executives' charge to prosecute the work with vigor and intelligence, and, judging from what has been made public concerning the arrangements, no senator or member of Congress, or new candidate for either branch of the national Legislature, will escape the scrutiny of the committees which are to be organized in the states and in the congressional districts. It is typical of the greater keenness, thoroughness, liberality, and skill manifested in the more recent political activities of organized workers that this national committee also makes an appeal for harmonious cooperation among the representatives of all progressive movements. Special mention is made, in this connection, of such institutions as the nonpartisan political organizations authorized by the American Federation of Labor and by the various progressive farmers' organizations, and the Plumb Plan League. Readiness for cooperation is indicated by the national committee's statement that "There should be no question of precedence between brothers who are fighting for a common cause, and all the organizations should come together on terms of absolute equality."

Whether one agrees with the main political views held by these representatives of Labor or not, it must be admitted that they are going about their part of the business of governing their country in a way that might well be emulated by a host of other citizens.

### Biographical Plays

"EVERYBODY should write his own autobiography," said Joseph Jefferson. What the famous actor intended in thus expressing himself in the form of a "bull" was to emphasize his argument that a passable autobiography was to be preferred to the best of biographies. Whether that theory ever will find general acceptance is perhaps beside the point; but Jefferson's chief reason in support of his argument will appeal to most persons: that the author of an autobiography is likely to know more about his subject than anybody else. From biography in book form to biography in the guise of a play is but a step, and a step that is very likely to be taken if the subject has been considerably in the public eye. But the biographical play is seldom satisfactory, for the reason hinted at by Jefferson; the playwright usually does not know enough about his subject.

It is because the makers of plays usually know more about making plays than they know concerning the subject they are writing about that one finds it difficult to contemplate with complete equanimity the coming season in the American theater, when at least two dramas having Edgar Allan Poe as a central figure are to be produced. The question inevitably arises, How far have the authors gone in saturating themselves with their subject? And even if they are full of their subject they may not be temperamentally suited to express the character of Poe in dramatic form. D'Annunzio would, of course, depict a highly Italianate Poe, if he were to make him the subject of dramatic portraiture; but suppose there were an American equivalent to d'Annunzio: one might look forward with something more than curiosity to seeing the author of "The Fall of the House of Usher" and "The Raven" as the hero of two stage plays.

This matter of the dramatist's temperament is a vital thing when it is concerned with the reconstitution in a play of a real figure out of the past, for it is only by the exercise of most scrupulous care that the author can avoid making a portrait of himself instead of the chosen historical figure. Mr. John Drinkwater has said a good deal

that is illuminating on this point in his lectures upon his drama, "Abraham Lincoln." His general contention is that purely objective portraiture becomes impossible the moment artistic faculties begin to build up the work of art. In a sense, the dramatist finds himself portraying elements in his own character that are identical or congenial with elements of his hero's character, so far as that character can be discovered amid a mass of fact and legend.

It is the supreme difficulty of understanding a historical figure's character well enough to make it convincing on the stage, to say nothing of the usual necessity of distorting fact and transposing events to obtain theatrical excitement, that led the wise Sardou to declare that a historical figure may be treated successfully in drama, as a rule, only as an element of the story, not as an element of the plot. Working on this theory, Sardou composed the one Napoleon drama that has lived: "Madame Sans-Gêne." So why should not one shiver twice in anticipation of that pair of Poe dramas, and thrice, if one dares think of it at all, of the comedy about Whistler that is promised, or shall one say threatened, for next season? It is only fair, however, to hope that these plays will prove an exception to the rule.

Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" is a great success. It is a success no less because it was written by a poet and a skilled man of the theater who was uncommonly well qualified for his task than because it was written about a character who connotes an uncommonly interesting background of critical national events; a character, moreover, who is typical of a world figure that has recurred again and again in history—a man, of idealistic vision, strong enough to stand alone against a throng of faultfinders and traitors.

But Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" is an achievement so rare that it really proves little as a matter of general practice in the theater. His newly completed "Mary Stuart" may send one back, for a worthy comparison, to the long-lived tragedy on the same subject by Schiller, also author of the perennially interesting "William Tell." Sacha Guitry today is producing in France biographical plays of dignity and authority. But Drinkwater and Guitry are unusual men. They are more than playwrights in the conventional sense; one might almost call them savants as well as poets. The fact remains that few playwrights, very few, know the man or woman whom they are attempting to portray in drama; and this brings one back to Jefferson's remark.

The plays of many great writers are, of course, in a sense autobiographical: did not H. C. Chatfield-Taylor write an ingenious life of Molière to prove that the great Frenchman recorded his successive domestic experiences in his successive comedies? But such pieces, strictly speaking, are not autobiographical plays. What a treasure would be an autobiographical play to match Berlioz's own story of his life, for instance, or, to reflect a topic of recent discussion in the book world, to match "The Education of Henry Adams." Really, everything considered, there is but one person who is anywhere near qualified to write a comedy about George Bernard Shaw. Why not the autobiographical play?

### Gilbert White

THERE is that about the story of Gilbert White, the famous English naturalist, whose bicentenary occurs tomorrow, which effectively precludes haste. Any attempt to write a "short biography" is foredoomed to failure. For the story of Gilbert White is like the story of the countryside round his own beloved Selborne, marked by an almost infinite variety when viewed by the understanding eye, but, to the man in a hurry, just like a thousand other "stories of its kind." To understand Gilbert White one must follow him at leisure, every step of the way, through his delightful letters and his delightful anecdotes. One must look with kindly eye upon him as he sets out, in the first light of an early summer morning, maybe, well mounted, he always had a care to be well mounted, on one of those almost innumerable journeys through southern England. And one must be able to appreciate something of the joy with which he could explain such things as the different ways in which the squirrel, the nuthatch, and the field mouse went about the important matter of eating their hazel nuts.

As to the mere events in his career, they are soon recounted; how he was born in the little village of Selborne, tucked away in a fold of the Hampshire countryside; how he went to school at Basingstoke and to college at Oxford; how he was ordained in 1747, became curate of Swartham the same year, and of Selborne in 1751. Then there is the story of his connection with Oxford. A fellow of his college, Oriel, he later was appointed proctor, and later still became dean of Oriel. A failure to secure election as provost of Oriel was followed by a presentation to the college, living of Moreton-Pinkney, in Northamptonshire. But Gilbert White never resided there, and a few years later he was permanently back again in Hampshire, close to Selborne, as curate of Faringdon. His next move, twenty-three years later, was to Selborne itself.

But, indeed, he had never really left Selborne. In those days, the appointment to a curacy carried with it no hard and fast obligation to reside in the parish or even near it, and so, throughout his long career, Gilbert White ever regarded his father's house, The Wakes at Selborne, still there, much as he knew it, as his place of abode. It had, says one authority, at the back, a pleasant parlor on the first floor, from the low window seats of which could be seen a garden opening into several little fields; which, dotted with trees, singly and in small clumps, stretched up to the dark and towering beechen Hanger; a charming little park-like territory, the home and playground of various birds, whose history so largely engaged the attention of the philosopher of Selborne. Here, says the same writer, he spent his boyhood, after his parents settled in Selborne, in his tenth or eleventh year; and this house, in spite of occasional absences, owing to the exigencies of school and university and two or three short curacies, to say nothing of his numerous journeys to

different parts of England, he never ceased to regard as his much-loved home.

And so there came about, in due time, the "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne," a book unique in its way, as had been "The Compleat Angler" before it. Published in 1789, it was the result of many years' joyful study and observation, set down in a style which holds attention from its very lack of everything that goes to make up an orderly book. Here are anecdotes and again anecdotes, the ways and times and season of all manner of plants and all manner of animals, now an essay on antiquities, now more anecdotes, the whole being pervaded by a charm quite curiously its own. For Gilbert White was a born naturalist, and the world, wherever he happened to be, was his garden, abounding with interest and incident. All animals were his friends, his fellow citizens in the countryside. And so he would carry beechnuts and acorns in his pocket, poking one into the ground, every now and again, wherever he thought a tree might well be grown. And so he would study the ways of the field mouse or fieldfare without disturbing them, helping rather than hindering the working out of their "best laid plans."

### Editorial Notes

ELEUTHERIOS VENISELOS, the Premier of Greece, is described in a London paper as "the modern Ulysses." The analogy is no doubt well chosen. Since the signing of the armistice, when the future welfare of Greece became a matter for statesmanship of the most far-sighted order, Mr. Veniseulos has been engaged in a veritable Odyssey of wanderings and adventures. Apart from three short visits to Greece, aggregating less than thirty days, he has been continuously abroad, now waiting patiently in the Ritz Hotel in London, refusing to cease his vigilance until the long periods in which the Supreme Council has been attempting to make up its mind on complex frontier questions should be ended, now rushing off to San Remo to achieve his triumph in the Turkish treaty terms. His latest mission has taken him back to London again to "see the Turkish business through."

WHEN there is such a mass of conflicting stories about the sugar situation in the United States as are now current, it is interesting to study the politics involved. For instance, now that sugar is priced at about 26 cents a pound, it is repeatedly charged that if President Wilson had exercised the government prerogative, Cuban sugar could have been bought for about 6½ cents a pound and sold at retail for not more than 12 cents. But when the government first contemplated taking charge of the sugar situation there was an outcry against the government interfering, and it was charged that such a procedure would run up the price, while if business were let alone the "law of supply and demand" would properly regulate prices. The government took charge, and when the price of sugar reached 15 cents many who opposed government regulation said, in "I-told-you-so" tones, "Now see what government interference did." Next time perhaps you will be glad to let the law of supply and demand operate. But what has happened since the government let go and permitted "supply and demand" to do the regulating is another story, the climax of which has to do with prices in the neighborhood of 30 cents. Moreover, very little sugar has been available to the consumer, even at such rates, because, as reports now have it, the plentiful supply has been held in storage with money lent by the bankers with whom the would-be consumers of sugar have deposited their cash!

THAT stalwart Socialist, H. M. Hyndman, makes a vigorous protest in Justice, the oldest Social-Democratic journal in the British Islands, "against any premature agreements with Japan, until the British people as a whole have an opportunity given them of judging the whole situation. 'We must bear in mind,' he says, 'that Japan, which in forty years has risen from an almost negligible group of islands into one of the great powers of the world, is entirely controlled in the department for foreign affairs by her old astute, masterful, and ruthless aristocracy, whose idea of success is military aggression and domination of subdued people. It is childish, therefore, to talk of Japanese democracy as yet.' This has been said before, but bears saying many times over."

GOVERNOR COOLIDGE of Massachusetts, the Republican vice-presidential nominee, always believed that precept and example were worth more than sermonizing, and now, preliminary to his notification, he is spending a few weeks on his father's farm in Plymouth, Vermont, where he is saying little but vigorously "swinging the scythe" and "sawing wood." After mowing a good-sized bit before breakfast, he "guessed" that such activity was a lot more invigorating than golf, and fully as remunerative, although he added, with dry humor, that some people probably do better at golf than they would at farming.

THE faster people go the less time they sometimes apparently have, and something similar seems to be true with regard to the development of communities, only in the case of the communities it occasionally turns out that the more money they possess the greater the difficulty of keeping pace with, to say nothing of almost losing sight of, the state debt. Oklahoma appears to be an exception, for there it is just announced by the State Auditor that no ad valorem tax will be levied, because the surplus revenue on hand is sufficient to carry on the state government.

IF OTHER American countries follow the lead of Mexico, which, according to the "Universal" of Mexico City, has a law pending for national prohibition of the liquor traffic, what a vast amount of material for questionable humor will be taken away from certain comic papers of America! Think of not being able to print, reprint and repeat over and over again that old joke about how many persons are spending their vacations in Cuba!